

John Dick 313 Strand

THE ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY NEWS.



No. 85.—Vol. II.

LONDON, SATURDAY, MAY 23, 1863.

ONE PENNY



COMING HOME FROM THE DERRY.—WINNERS AND LOSERS. (See page 522.)

Notes of the Week.

On Saturday, William Carter, Esq., held an inquest at the Crown Tavern, Church-street, on the body of Charles Davis, aged sixty-nine, who committed suicide under the following extraordinary circumstances. It appeared from the evidence of the witnesses that the deceased had been for many years a gentleman's servant, and was in the receipt of a small income, his son being in excellent circumstances, and capable of taking care of his father. On the previous Thursday morning, a man on Lock's wharf, Vauxhall-bridge, noticed something lying on the bed of the river, and on going to examine it found it was the body of the deceased. To the man's astonishment he found that the deceased was firmly secured by the wrists with a silk pocket-handkerchief to the chain of a boom, placed to prevent the barges striking against the side of the wharf. At first it was considered that the deceased had met with foul play, but it appeared, after minute inquiries, that there was no ground for such a suspicion and the supposition is that so determined was he to deprive himself of life, that he first secured himself to the boom, and allowed the water to flow over him. In addition to this, the poor fellow had been firmly fixed on his head, and pushed so low down as to nearly cover his eyes. Deceased had frequently remarked that he was past work, and that he should be reduced to want. This, however, would not have been so, as his son was not only able but willing to keep his father. There appearing but little doubt the deceased deprived himself of life while in a state of temporary derangement, the jury returned a verdict to that effect.

It is our painful duty to record the death of Mr. Western Wood, member of Parliament for the City of London, which took place at half-past nine o'clock on Sunday morning, at his residence, North Cray-place, Kent. He was attacked early in the week by inflammation of both lungs, accompanied by pleurisy, which baffled all the skill of his medical attendants. The deceased gentleman was the youngest son of the late Alderman Sir Matthew Wood, Bart., who represented the City of London in Parliament for twenty-eight years. Mr. Wood was returned in July, 1861.

On Saturday last the Great Eastern left the Mersey for New York, amidst the hearty cheers of several spectators, who thronged the pier heads and landing stages to see the big ship off. She takes out 600 passengers, eighty of whom are first-class, and about 2,000 tons of cargo. The statement put forth by a London contemporary to the effect that this ship would take out 1,300 recruits for the Federal army is incorrect, as no application was ever made to the agents of the great ship company to fit up accommodation for such a large number of male passengers.

On Monday, Mr. Humphreys, one of the Middlesex coroners, concluded, at the Plough Tavern, Shoreditch, an inquest relative to the death of Mr. W. H. Doggett, aged thirty-eight. From the evidence it appeared that Anne Doggett, the wife of the deceased, was a Welshwoman, who entered the service of Mr. Doggett's father as a servant in 1857. After the death of the father she married the deceased, an ironmonger, carrying on business at 18, Shoreditch, and possessed of property amounting to 8,000l. or 10,000l. The deceased made a will leaving all his property to his wife. He became ill three months ago, and was badly treated by his wife. A nurse named Dalton said Mrs. Doggett scolded her sick husband incessantly. She used to say, "D— you, if you are going to die, do so at once out of the way." His medicines were thrown by her under the grate. He seldom got any nutriment, but was liberally supplied with brandy, wine, and beer. She used to strike him violently between the shoulders, and say it was "in fun." His legs were dropsical, and she used to kick them as she passed, making him cry out in agony. She used to say, "have got the will, and none of them can get any of the property. When he dies I shall sell everything off and go to my own country, and they can find me there, if they can." Mr. A. Roper, M.R.C.S., said that the wife's treatment of the deceased was most unfeeling. If the deceased had got his medicines and proper nourishment he might have been alive now. He was kept in a state approaching imbecility from drink. In consequence of Mrs. Doggett threatening him with an action for assault, he discontinued his attendance. Mr. Mercer, another surgeon, discontinued his visits because Mrs. Doggett falsely charged him with stealing two of her rings. Deceased was completely under the control of his wife, and was so terrified that he used to tell the doctors that he regularly took his medicines, although the bottles were seen to be unopened. C. Whitworth, who had been in the employment of the deceased, saw Mrs. Doggett throw a carving knife and other articles at deceased. Mrs. Doggett, he said, was always drunk. The jury, after a long deliberation, unanimously returned a verdict of "Manslaughter against Anne Doggett for feloniously killing and slaying William Henry Doggett." Mrs. Doggett was then apprehended, and conveyed to Newgate. The coroner said that he would take bail for Mrs. Doggett, herself in 500l., and two sureties for 250l.

On Monday afternoon a large number of distinguished visitors assembled at the premises of the Thames Iron Works and Shipbuilding Company, Blackwall, to witness the launch of the splendid iron-cased screw floating battery *Pervenets*, of 2,811 tons, and 30 guns, built by the firm named, for the service of his Imperial Majesty the Emperor of Russia. The *Pervenets* was laid down at this yard in April, 1862, and is now in a forward state, having already been fitted with no less than 66 of the massive iron plates. The following are her principal dimensions: Length between the perpendiculars, 224ft.; length of keel for tonnage, 188ft. 2½in.; breadth for tonnage 53ft.; depth in hold, 26ft. 6in.; burthen in tons, 2,811 93-94. Immediately after launching, the *Pervenets* was towed into the Victoria Docks to be fitted with her screw machinery and engines of 300-horse power, nominal, manufactured by Messrs. Maudslay, Son, and Field, on their patented principle, with three cylinders, superheating and surface condensing, with the latest improvements. The whole of her iron plates have been manufactured at this yard, and when completed she will have an armament of two large pivot rifled guns on the upper deck, and twenty-eight 68 pounders on the main deck.

On Monday, Mr. C. J. Carttar, one of the coroners for the county of Kent, resumed, at the Britannia Tavern, Henry-street, Woolwich, the inquiry relative to the death of Mr. George Richard Roberts, aged forty-four years, a master baker, carrying on business at No. 58, King-street, in that town, who, it was alleged, committed suicide to escape the consequences of having caused a young woman named Paxton, whom he had seduced, to administer poison to his wife in her beer. Mrs. Roberts, widow of the deceased, said that on the night of Sunday week she returned from her sister's, and deceased was asleep. She was putting the supper things on one side, when she noticed that the beer smelt peculiarly. She put it in the cupboard, and thought no more of it until the girl Paxton told her the next day that it was in the cupboard. Witnesses told her that she would forgive her if she told her what she had put in the beer, and she confessed that it was oil of vitriol. On Tuesday her father called, and looking hard at deceased said, "I know who is at the bottom of it." Deceased said, "If any charge is made against me I will lock the girl up." Witness said that she did not believe the story of the seduction. Deceased was very desponding since two of his children died last August. A number of witnesses deposed to the depression from which deceased latterly suffered. The coroner having summed up, the jury returned a verdict of "Temporary insanity."

Foreign News.

FRANCE.

The general tenor of the news from Mexico is calculated to dispel the anticipations of a war with Russia. It is obvious, from the despatches received from General Forey, that the Mexican expedition is a very serious affair, and that the French forces will have to fight their way to the capital.

Marshall Magnan has published an order of the day threatening two officers of the army of Paris, who are reported absent without leave, with the loss of their commissions if they do not return within a fortnight. It is believed that these officers have gone to Poland, and the marshal seems to fear that others may follow their example.

The elections, so far as Paris is concerned, create some stir in the papers, and there undoubtedly exists more interest in the subject than in 1852 and 1857. There is, however, no outward show of it. There are no public meetings, and the liberal party is split into so many sections as to render their success very problematic; if they were united the Government would be unable to return one candidate for Paris. As it is, the probabilities are that with the exception of M. Thiers, M. Jules Favre, M. Picard, and M. Ollivier, the opposition candidates will be defeated.

There is a rumour that the Emperor is about to publish a letter to M. de Persigny, pointing out that M. Thiers, the "Historian of the Empire" cannot be looked upon as an opposition candidate in the ordinary sense, and ordering M. le Ministre to support a "man who has done more than any other to keep alive the religion of the Empire."

Some of the Paris journals state that the Cabinet of St. James's has ventured on the following proposal relative to Poland:—

"That the belligerents should conclude an armistice for a year. That during that time should remain in their present state, the Russian troops and the Poles each maintaining their positions, the Powers to take advantage of the truce to seek a solution for the pending difficulties. This project has not been exactly enunciated in the form of an official document, but the idea has been put forward by Great Britain at Paris and at Vienna, in letters and in confidential interviews."

The *Siege* makes the following remarks on the proposition alluded to:—

"It will meet with the same obstacles as the project which France has conceived for putting an end to the bloodshed in the United States. By accepting an armistice Russia would recognise in the Poles the quality of belligerents. She regards them as rebels, and will therefore reject it."

PRUSSIA.

The progressist party of the Prussian Chamber of Deputies has just prepared the draft of an address to the King, in which the whole of the present situation is examined. The document concludes as follows:—"The Chamber of Deputies approaches the throne at a moment when it hopes that no definite decision has been yet come to. It fulfils a conscientious duty in declaring, with the deepest respect to your Majesty, that it is obliged to refuse any co-operation in the present policy of the Government, and that it will make use of every constitutional means to ward off the greatest misfortune which could fall on the country and on the dynasty—a war under the domination of the present system."

The ministers did not make their appearance in the Chamber of Deputies on Monday. The President read a letter from the Ministry relative to the late resolution of the Chamber. This letter concludes as follows:—

"The Ministry have not asked that the President should relinquish his right of interrupting their speeches, but only that he should declare that he has no disciplinary privilege, especially that of calling the ministers to order. The Ministry repeat that unless such a declaration be made they will not be present at the sittings of the Chamber."

At the sitting of the Chamber of Deputies a motion of Herr Hoyerbeck, that the Chamber sees no reason to make any addition to its resolution of the 15th inst., was passed by a large majority. The Chamber further resolved, upon the motion of Herr Forckenbeck, that the question of the reorganization of the army should be removed from the order of the day until the ministers, in fulfilment of their constitutional duties, made their appearance in the house. It was also resolved that the debate upon the Address to the Crown should be placed upon the order of the day for the next sitting.

THE POLISH INSURRECTION.

The insurrection has broken out in four districts of Podolia. The peasantry remain quiet.

The whole of Ukraina is in a state of insurrection, with the exception of the districts of Czerniak and Czochryn, where the nobility are favourable to Russia.

The *Ostsee Zeitung* says:—"The provincial revolutionary committee for Lithuania has published a reply to the imperial ukase, granting an amnesty, which says:—'As the object of the insurrection is not to obtain concessions from the Emperor, but to establish the independence of the whole of Poland within the frontier which existed before its partition, the national struggle shall continue until the last Muscovite soldier has been driven from these Polish provinces, or till the last Polish army has ceased to fight.'"

ROME.

"A strange piece of news," says the *Paris Presse* of to-day, "has reached us from Rome. M. de Merode and Cardinal Antonelli have been publicly reconciled in the presence of the Pope! On the eve of his departure from Ceprano, Pius IX., while lying on his bed, made an appeal to the two ministers, and expressed to them, 'in the midst of sobs,' all the grief which their divisions had caused him, and all the scandal which must result if these divisions were made notorious by the retirement of one of them. The next day the two ministers dined *tete-a-tete* with the Pope. Our correspondent from Rome, after having mentioned the emotion and surprise produced by this intelligence, asks himself whether this reconciliation is sincere, and, above all, whether it will be lasting. The friends of M. de Merode say confidently that the proofs of the culpability of M. de Fausti having convinced Cardinal Antonelli, his eminence has no longer any reason for persisting in his resignation."

The *Giornale di Roma* of the 13th states that at the different stations on the road leading to Velletri the people received the Pope with loud acclamations. When his Holiness entered his carriage at Velletri he was escorted by the colonel and *chef de battalion* of the French troops, stationed there, by his noble guard, by French hussars, and Pontifical gendarmes. The town was decorated with flags, and soon after the Pope's arrival at the Town Hall deputations from the different places in the neighbourhood were admitted to pay their respects, and in the evening there were splendid illuminations and a display of fireworks. In the morning of the 12th his Holiness visited the Abbey of St. Pierre-et-Stienne, near Serroneta, in the diocese of Terracina, and an immense crowd from the surrounding country came to present their respectful homage. A number of young girls, dressed in white, scattered roses in the road before his Holiness. In the evening, when the Pope returned, Velletri was again illuminated, and a fresh display of fireworks took place.

EXCITEMENT IN NEW YORK.

MANHATTAN, the sprightly correspondent of the *Morning Herald* at New York, writes as follows from that city, under date May 5th:—

"This is really a dreadful day in New York. Every one is suffering. Those who have relations in the army under General Hooker feel that any moment the news may come that the loved one has met his death among the thousands who are losing their lives in the bloody and doubtful contest now raging near the Rappahannock. People are incapable of transacting any business while this suspense lasts. When it will end no one knows. The reports that come on, in spite of the closing of all telegraph information, are frightful. Such news as comes from the Government is rather favourable for Hooker, but who can tell the issue of a battle or a series of battles such as is now raging? At best we hear only one side, and, of course, no bad news is sent on. It is raining, and has been since daylight. Groups are gathered everywhere in the drinking saloons, in eating houses, under awnings, and in public places, and at newspaper bulletins trying to pick up a few facts or even rumours to satiate the terrible cravings to know the worst. I must say that men's minds are generally made up to hear the worst; consequently if good news comes it will be made welcome, because it is entirely unexpected. I may not be able to give my usual postscript, for the mail by this steamer closes at the unusually early hour of seven o'clock to-morrow morning. Last night I went to a gardener in Twenty-ninth-street to ask him to send a man to my house with a wreath for Mrs. Kimball. The greenhouse was not open. It was quite dark, and I rang the bell. There was no answer at once, and while waiting a short man and a lady came along and stopped. 'Is there nobody here?' he asked. 'No; I have rung the bell, and I suppose the gardener will answer it when he gets through his tea,' was my reply. Presently he came, lit the gas, and said, 'Good evening, general.' The lady then asked if he would send some plants round to their house early in the morning. A few words passed, and the party left. General is a word as common as Irish potatoes; consequently the title did not make a profound impression on me. Still, I was anxious to know what general could be searching for flower plants in times like these, and I asked, 'What general is that?' 'That? Why, that is General McClellan. He has got a house round in Thirtieth-street, No. 20. I have been fixing up his yard for him.' I certainly was amazed at the oddity of this encounter. I thought what a pity it was that this great military trifle could not know what a splendid military reputation in Europe I had given him through the columns of your journal. 'What do you think of him?' asked the greenhouse man. 'I think him a monster, and that the horrors of this war are owing to him. Well, I do not know about that. I think the war is a God-cursed war. It is a foolish war. There is no necessity for it, and to see how people suffer in the South from Northern atrocities. Why sir, I told General McClellan the other day of a case that came under my observation. There was a rich planter lived near Vicksburg. They had everything—house, outside 500 slaves, and four daughters. General Grant drove them out. Their father was killed, the mother went crazy. Grant stabled his horse in their parlour. Finally, they came North, where they had a sister married in Twenty-seventh-street, and there these poor orphan girls found a home. They love flowers, and I let them have as many as they want.' It is but one of a million cases. I think McClellan showed himself a great fool, that, when he was at the head of the army, he did not incarcerate old Lincoln in a madhouse, and end the war. He could have done it, and God would have blessed the deed, but it wasn't in him. I ordered a grape-vine from this patriot in addition to the wreath for Mrs. Kimball. Speaking of generals, the telegraph this morning says:—'We have lost many major generals.' Very much doubting the extent of the loss, I at the same time shall be gratified if it turns out to be true. It will show that our officers are being educated up to the spirit that pervades the entire Southern army. I have just returned from the neighbourhood of Wall-street. The excitement is very great. All now agree that Hooker is the man we have been waiting two years for. He has displayed qualities on one ever dreamed he possessed. Curses are heard from all mouths upon the dastardly Germans who broke and ran like frightened sheep, without firing a shot, when 'Stonewall' Jackson sang his 40,000 men upon the right wing of our army. It is reported that 80,000 men had been brought into the rebel army from different points, principally North and South Carolina, since the battle commenced. The brave General Berry, who led Hooker's old division, was killed. So was General A. P. Hill, the bravest commander in the rebel army. It is a pity that General Schurz (who led the German division that ran away) was not killed. He is one of the political speakers, who was never in the military service, but was appointed because he was a politician. Already we have 4,000 prisoners, and, what is more, we have a general in Hooker. There seems to be no doubt that General Stoneman has actually cut the communication on the Great Southern Railroad, within twenty miles of Richmond, by destroying the great bridge. If so, communication is completely cut off, and if Lee is beaten, it will be decisive—not a man will escape. This is something like war."

PARLIAMENTARY PROCEEDINGS.

Earl Granville, in reply to Lord Stratheden, announced that the Government would not take any steps to issue a commission to inquire into the subject of metropolitan railways until they had had time to consider the select committee's recommendations on the subject. A discussion then followed in reference to the decisions of the United States prize courts.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Layard, replying to Mr. Pollard Urquhart, declined to lay any papers on the table, or to make any statement, in reference to the Brazilian minister in this country and our relations with Brazil.

Lord John Manners, Mr. Hennessy, and Sir George Bowyer, pressed the Premier and the Under Secretary of Foreign Affairs in reference to Mr. Odo Russell's sayings and doings at Home. Lord John Manners asked whether the third despatch from Mr. Odo Russell, as to the sending of brigades across the Roman frontier in French uniforms, would be laid on the table. Lord Palmerston said there was no such despatch, and Mr. Layard explained that he had never said there was one. All that he had said was that he had a moral conviction, and that Mr. Odo Russell had a moral conviction, that what he had stated was true. Lord John Manners quoted Mr. Layard's words on a previous occasion to show that he had spoken as if a despatch had been received; and Sir George Bowyer wished to know upon what an authority the hon. gentleman based his moral convictions. Lord Palmerston answered the question, amidst the cheers of the house, by declaring that the Government would not furnish the hon. baronet or anybody else with the materials for getting up a quarrel between Mr. Odo Russell and the French and Papal Governments.

After disposing of one or two other matters, the house went into committee of supply on the packet service estimates. Mr. Peel moved for a vote on account, with the engagement that no part of it should be applied in making any payment in respect of the contract of Mr. Churchward after June, 1863. This led to an animated discussion, which lasted for some time, and ended in a victory for the Government by eight votes.

A PORTION of the crown diamonds of Portugal are about to be sold to realize the value of about £20,000. Several foreign dealers have appeared as bidders, but it is probable that the sale will be made in London.

THE WAR IN AMERICA.

GENERAL HOOKER, with his army of 120,000 men, having crossed the Rappahannock at two different places, has been engaged in a severe struggle with the Confederates, under General Lee. A letter from the Federal camp, dated May 2nd, thus describes the position of the armies:—

"The military operations which have been in progress on the line of the Rappahannock for a week past have to-day culminated in what, if not precisely a great battle, only escapes that designation because we all feel that greater, by far, remains behind. General Hooker, by a series of brilliantly audacious manoeuvres and movements, of a celerity wholly unmatched in this war, has succeeded in crossing the Rappahannock river, and gaining for his army a position ten miles west by south, and in the rear of Fredericksburg. General Lee, at first completely surprised by this move, and utterly puzzled as to his antagonist's intentions, has, however, had time to recover himself, and with a hand almost equally bold in the grand game of strategy—abandoning his position in Fredericksburg, and the line of twenty miles down the Rappahannock which he has held for months—has changed his front, and stands opposite us in the horrid gage of battle. We have secured a strong position, completely turning the line of rebel defensive heights in the rear of Fredericksburg, against which our army on the 13th of last December madly dashed itself. This, as General Hooker expresses it in his inspiring order of Thursday, gives us the advantage of compelling the enemy to fight us on ground of our own choosing. Figure to yourself a huge triangle or redan, one leg of three miles long, resting on the south side of the Rappahannock, above Fredericksburg, and between Banks and United States' Ford, the other on Hunting Creek, an affluent of the Rappahannock, with the apex at Chancellorsville, and you have, in epitome, the situation as it now stands. This position, naturally strong, has been rendered stronger by breastworks, and abatis thrown up in front to cover the troops. Imagine, now, the enemy massed in front of this position—front to front, and flank to flank—and you have the rebel situation. Take into account, also, that the enemy have strengthened themselves by the same appliances adopted by us. These relative positions were assumed three days ago, and the history of that period is that of skirmishing along the advance line, developed in front of both armies—we feeling the enemy at various points, the enemy feeling us at various points."

STONEWALL JACKSON'S CHARGE.

A letter from the Federal camp of May 2 thus describes the action of that day:—"This afternoon and evening, the enemy was emboldened to depart from minor operations, and make a bold coup, by attacking our right flank in force, and attempting to double us up. About six o'clock this evening Jackson—you will recognise as I go on the operations and all its circumstances as one quite in his style, and the affair will recall to you Cedar Mountains and other memories—with his whole corps of 40,000 men threw himself impetuously on our extreme right, formed by the 11th Army Corps, under command of Major-General Howard. The assault was one marked by all the dash and audacity that characterize his mind, and as it was made precisely at our weakest point, and on a corps which Jackson had already several times beaten, it was well calculated to succeed. That he only partially succeeded in turning our flank was not owing to the conduct of the 11th Army Corps, which was disgraceful, but to the superb generalship of Hooker, who promptly threw reinforcements on our right to stop the enemy's advance. In the morning, as we stood on the battery of Chancellor's house, the attention was aroused by a sharp rattle of musketry coming from a column of rebels coming up by the main Fredericksburg plank road, directly in front of us. Knapp's battery, however, which was planted directly in front of the position, opened upon them, and, after a few rounds caused them to retire. Immediately afterwards a battery opened from the height which I have mentioned as having been gained by Sykes yesterday, and then abandoned by us. The position was rather upwards of a mile distant from the cleared space, and its object was to damage our ammunition train, which was visible to the rebels from the tops of trees on the height. One of our batteries was, however, immediately opened in reply. The third shot blew up one of the caissons, and a subsequent shot blew up another, and this settled their account. Subsequently a reconnaissance was sent on our part, consisting of the 26th Pennsylvania Volunteers (Carr's brigade, Berry's division, Sickles's corps) on the same road by which the rebels approached in the morning, for the purpose of feeling their strength. They went out on the plank road, deployed on both sides in the form of the letter V, chased the rebel skirmishers a couple of miles, till they came to a heavy double line of battle, with artillery in position, when they retired, bringing us that piece of intelligence. Another reconnaissance was next sent out on our right, consisting of Berdan's sharpshooters. They met the enemy's pickets, drove them handsomely, and at four o'clock returned with fifty prisoners of the 23rd Georgia. At four o'clock the rebels are moving down in force on the plank road, where we had a little before made the reconnaissance. Geary's division of Slocum's corps is sent in on the double quick into the woods, their bayonets flashing in the sunlight. A sharp contest ensues, and in a few minutes they come back in disorder. A portion of Kane's brigade, composed of raw troops, had broken, and thrown the column into confusion. An aide from Slocum comes to ask General Hooker if he can have reinforcements. 'No! he must hold his own. Howard will, of course, support him from the right. Let Geary's division, however, be thrown to the right of the road, so that the artillery may be able to sweep the enemy on the left.' This treatment presently repaired the damage, and checked the hope of the rebels being able to pierce our centre. Foiled in this, they now prepared to make a still more desperate dash on our right flank. We were aware that they had been massing against that point all the afternoon, and the terrific treble of the demonic yell with which the rebels always rush into battle announced their approach from the woods by the Culpepper plank road. Jackson's whole corps, reinforced by D. H. Hill's division, numbering in all 40,000 men, had precipitated themselves on Howard's corps, forming our extreme right wing. This corps is composed of the divisions of Schurz, Steinwehr and Devin, and consists in great part of German troops. Without waiting for a single volley from the rebels, this corps disgracefully abandoned their position behind their breastworks, and commenced coming, panic stricken, down the road towards headquarters. Our right was thus completely turned, and the rebels were in the fair way of doubling us up. It was a critical situation and brought out the superb resources of General Hooker. He was in the saddle in a moment, calm and cool—the master of a situation fit to overmaster the most. The first thing was to check the rebel advance, which must become fatal if allowed to go on much further. It was a terribly animated scene. The whole open plain presented such a spectacle as the simoon might make in the desert. Through the dusk of nightfall a rushing whirlwind of men and artillery swept over the plain. The shattered fleeing columns of men were rushing down and over us at headquarters. Hooker's dispositions were made in a moment. Whom, of all others, should he send in at this fearfully critical moment but the darling child of his own creation—his own old corps, now commanded by General Berry. 'General,' shouted the commander, 'throw your men into the breach—receive the enemy on your bayonets—don't fire a shot—they can't see you.' Oh! it was a sight to see that glorious band rush at the double-quick to the rescue! Pressing up in their horrid array of glittering steel, the enemy's advance was quickly checked, and he had to withdraw to the line of breastworks just vacated by the 11th corps. Batteries were immediately sent up in thunderous clamour to the

front, and Captain Best, chief of artillery of Slocum's corps, massed twenty pieces on the crest near General Sickles's headquarters, and a terrific fire was opened on the enemy, and kept up far into night. General Pleasanton, too, succeeded in turning back a dozen pieces taken from the flying corps, and planting them in a favourable position, while he drew up his little brigade of cavalry, consisting of squadrons of the 6th New York, 8th Pennsylvania, and 17th Pennsylvania, with drawn sabres, to protect the guns (a novel sight in battle). Directing the pieces to be double-shotted with canister, he swept the position occupied by the enemy with a murderous fire. The successful check of the advancing foe is in no small degree owing to the indomitable energy of this gallant soldier. While this is going on, the panic-stricken Dutchmen are sweeping past us, and round by head-quarters into the road leading to United States Ford. Many members of the staff of General Hooker and other general officers placed themselves in the road, and with drawn sabres smote and slashed the cowardly retreating rascals. It was all in vain, however. The road for two or three miles down towards United States Ford is now crowded with their shattered fragments. General Hooker has, however, already sent Sykes's regulars after them. As to the loss sustained by this corps, either in killed or captured, it could not have been great—they ran too fast for that. I have the mortification to add that they allowed twelve pieces of cannon to fall into the hands of the enemy. What makes this retreat not only disgraceful but well-nigh disastrous, is that it completely foiled a splendid manoeuvre which General Sickles with his corps was engaged in executing. He had gone in on a branch road leading off from the main pike, pierced the enemy's centre, penetrated for a mile, cut them in two, and would have secured the key to victory, when the turning of Howard's position compelled him to make good his retreat, though he brought out with him 400 rebel prisoners. The artillery combat was prolonged till midnight, and the bursting of the shower of shells thrown by our batteries into the rebels made a spectacle that beggars all description."

ANOTHER DAY'S FIGHTING.

A letter from the Federal camp, of May 3, has the following:—"It was very evident at daylight this morning that the day would bring forth a terrific battle. We knew that the enemy had been reinforcing his line all night, at the expense, undoubtedly, of the strength of his force on our left. His intention was, evidently, to fight for the possession of the plank-road, which it was perfectly apparent he must have, as that portion of it which we then held was subject to the enemy's assault in front and on both flanks. But the possession of this road was not obtained by the enemy save at our own time, at his severest cost, and after one of the most desperate, tenacious, and bloody conflicts, for its short duration, of the whole war. At five o'clock a.m. the rebels could be plainly seen up the plank-road, about a mile and a half from the Chancellor House, which General Hooker still retained as his headquarters, though a shell had gone through it the evening before, and another had cut down a tree in front of it. Our line of battle was formed with General Berry's gallant division on the right, General Birney next, on the left, General Whipple and General Williams supporting. At half-past five a.m. the advance became engaged in the ravine, just beyond the ridge where Captain Best's guns had made terrific onslaught the night before, and where they still frowned upon the enemy and threatened his destruction. The rattle of musketry soon became a long continued crash, and in a few moments, as battalion after battalion became engaged, the roar surpassed all conception, and indicated that the fight would be one of the most terrible nature. General Berry's division, which had checked the enemy's advance the night before, engaged him again, and if it were possible for them to add more laurels to their fame, then they did it thrice over again. The enemy advanced his infantry in overwhelming numbers, and seemed determined to crush our forces. But the brave men of Sickles and Slocum, who fought their columns with desperate gallantry, held the rebels in check, and inflicted dreadful slaughter among them. General French's division was sent in on the right flank of our line at about seven a.m., and in a short time a horde of ragged, streaming rebels running down the road indicated that that portion of the enemy's line had been crushed. At eight o'clock a.m. General French sent his compliments to General Hooker, with the information that he had charged the enemy, and was driving him before him. Sickles maintained the attack upon his line with great endurance. The enemy seemed determined to crush him with the immensity of his forces, and, as subsequently shown from the statement of prisoners, five whole divisions of the rebel army were precipitated upon this portion of the line, for from these five divisions we took, during the day, an aggregate of over two thousand prisoners. The exploits of our gallant troops in those dark, tangled, gloomy woods may never be brought to light; but they would fill a hundred volumes. It was a deliberate, desperate hand-to-hand conflict, and the carnage was perfectly frightful. Cool officers say that the dead and wounded of the enemy covered the ground in heaps, and that the rebels seemed utterly regardless of their lives, and literally threw themselves upon the muzzles of our guns. Many desperate charges were made during the fight, particularly by Berry's division. Mott's brigade made fifteen distinct charges, and captured seven stands of colours, the 7th New Jersey, Colonel Francine, alone capturing four stands of colours and 500 prisoners. General Couch's Second Army Corps, though only in part present, did excellent work. It was General French who charged and drove the enemy on the flank, and it was the indomitable Hancock who gallantly went to the relief of the hard-pressed Sickles. The engagement lasted without intermission from 5.30 a.m. to 8.45 a.m., when there was a temporary cessation on our part, occasioned by getting out of ammunition. We held our position for nearly an hour with the bayonet, and then, being re-supplied, an order was given to fall back to the vicinity of the Chancellor House, which we did in good order. Here the contest was maintained for an hour or more so severely as before, but with great havoc to the enemy and considerable loss to ourselves. The vicinity of Chancellor House was now the theatre of the fight, and my visits to that spot became less frequent. General Hooker maintained his headquarters there until 10 a.m., when it was set on fire by the enemy's shells, and is now in ruins. Chancellorsville is no longer in existence, having perished with the flames, but Chancellorsville is in history never to be effaced. Our new line was now so far established as to render it safe to withdraw all our forces on that front, which was accordingly done, and at 11.30 a.m. the musketry firing ceased. The engagement had lasted six hours, but had been the most terrific of the war. Our artillery had literally slaughtered the enemy, and many of the companies had lost heavily in men themselves, but the guns were all saved. The enemy was now no longer in our rear but had been shoved down directly in our front, and is now directly between us and our forces in Fredericksburg, and we were again in an entrenched and fortifiably fortified position. The enemy has gained some ground, it is true, but at the sacrifice of the flower of his force five of his seven divisions having been cut to pieces in the effort, and over 2,000 of them have fallen into our hands. Our right wing, under Generals Reynolds and Meade, was not engaged, and the division of General Humphreys, which went into the woods on the enemy's left flank, and fought valiantly under their brilliant leader, until their ammunition was exhausted. During the afternoon the enemy has made several attempts to force our lines, particularly at the apex of our position, near the Chancellor House, but Captain Weed has massed a large quantity of artillery in such a position as to repulse with great loss everything placed within its range. The enemy tried several batteries and regiments at that point at different times during the afternoon, and they were finally driven by the fire of our terrible guns. Nothing can live within their range. Our present

position is impregnable if our troops continue to fight as they have to-day. General Lee, the prisoners say, has issued an order that our lines must be broken at all hazards. Let them try it again with what they have left. They can, and perhaps will, destroy themselves by attacks upon this position. Our troops are perfectly cool and confident. They have fought with great spirit and enthusiasm, and will continue to do so. The rebel prisoners report that General A. P. Hill was killed this forenoon during the sanguinary conflict his division had with General Perry's division. General Berry was himself killed while gallantly fighting his brave men. It is impossible to estimate the loss in to-day's battle on either side. We knew that ours is heavy—heavier than ever before in a battle of so short duration. We further know that the loss of the enemy is admitted by themselves to be perfectly frightful. We had the advantage in artillery, and our shells and canister tore and mangled their ranks fearfully. The prisoners are silent as to the loss of prominent officers, but some of the Alabamians in A. P. Hill's division say that he was killed early in the day, and that General Raynor is now in command of the division. The exact count of prisoners thus far taken, during the battle of Sunday, is not yet known, but it must be, all told, nearly, if not quite 2,000. They were brought in singly, in squads, in companies, and by regiments; and our men say they could have taken many more, but for the trouble of bothering with them on the field of battle. They would rather shoot than capture. Two regiments were taken entire—the 23rd Georgia and the 4th Alabama—the former yesterday and the latter to-day. Then there are detachments from fifty or sixty other regiments, including many North and South Carolina, Virginia, Mississippi, and Louisiana regiments."

FURTHER DETAILS.

The following reports from the battle-field are from the correspondent of the *New York Herald*:—

"Near the battle-field, Monday night, May 4, 1863.

"Heavy firing in the direction of Chancellorsville began at an early hour to-day, and has continued ever since. There has been a great battle in that immediate vicinity. Large reinforcements had come up for the enemy, apparently from Richmond, which seems to render it probable that the railroad had not been cut. In regard to what has been done in this expedition to cut the rail road, and as to the whereabouts of General Stoneman, all is doubt and uncertainty. No positive advices of the success of that expedition have been received. We have only rumours and hearsay. Had General Stoneman's forces met with disaster we would have heard of it from the enemy's men; but had it not we ought to have heard of it in another way, and very practically, before this. Doubtless this failure in respect to time was severe on the plans of General Hooker. Another delay was perhaps not less so. General Hooker expected assistance from the 6th corps in the fight on Sunday. He expected that that corps would carry the heights of Fredericksburg by a coup de main at or before daylight, march immediately down the plank road, and fall upon the enemy's rear. Had this been done the 6th corps would have assaulted the rebel rear at the very time that the rebels were temporarily successful against Hooker's right. A corps on their rear at such a time would have changed the face of affairs immensely. But the heights were found to be a greater obstacle than they had been thought—and it seems very strange that they should have been under-estimated when the measure of their strength was completely taken in December last. Reports from the field are favourable, and we feel every confidence that General Hooker will be able to hold his position in front of Ely's Ford, which, though his right is swayed back somewhat, is essentially as dangerous a position for the enemy as the one he held at Chancellorsville. Beyond question, however, this must depend upon the extent to which the enemy has received or will receive reinforcements. They have the correct idea in this matter. They do not fear the loss of Richmond if they can beat Hooker, and they send forward every man, reckless of every other result. And sometimes a battalion more or less has changed the face of a battle."

The following is from the Washington correspondent of the *New York Herald* of May 5:—

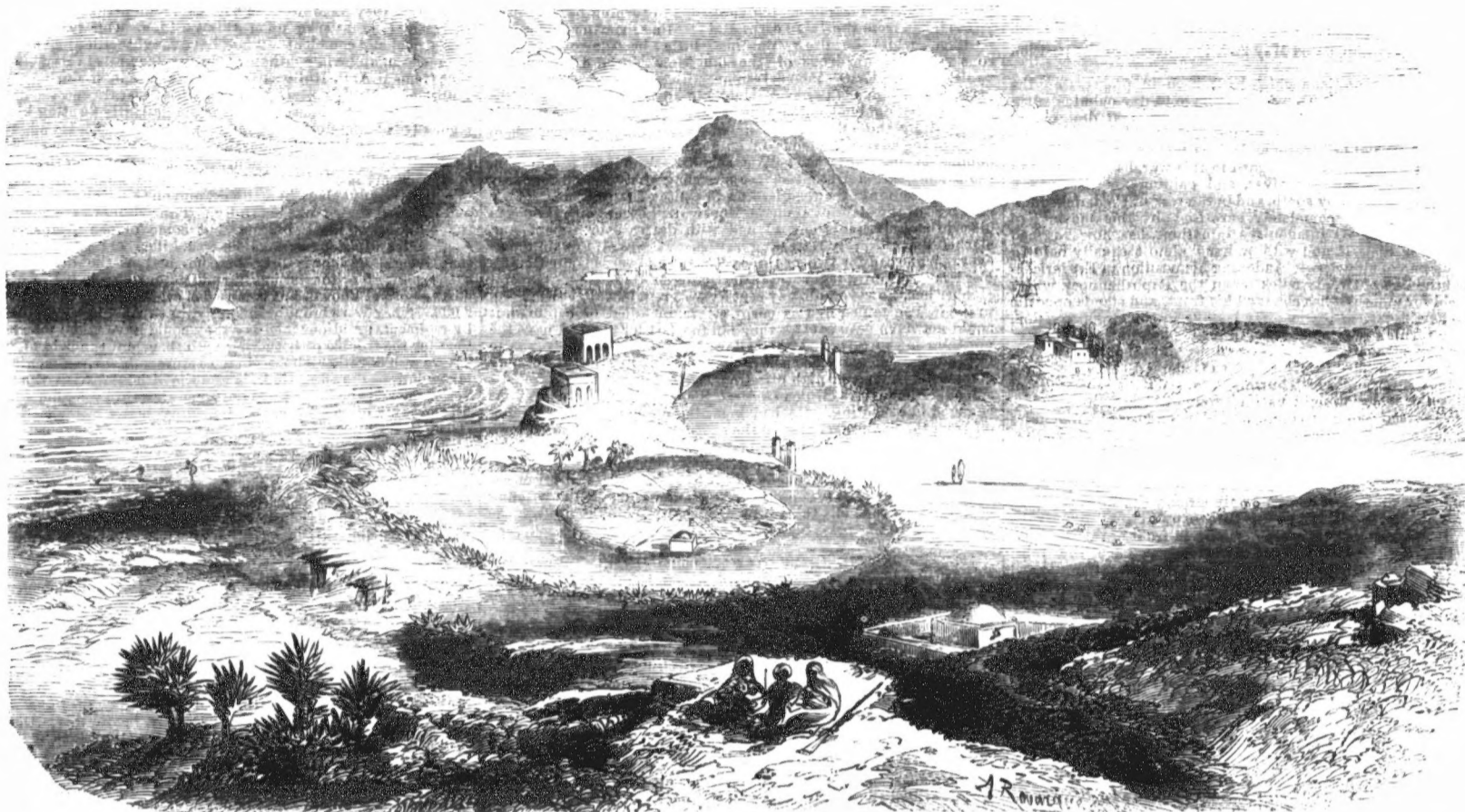
"The city has been agitated and excited all day with rumours and reports in regard to the great battle in progress between the armies of Hooker and Lee. The greatest anxiety pervades the public mind to know the progress and results of the tremendous and prolonged conflict between these, the two largest and finest armies of the belligerents. In the absence of any certain and positive information, as usual, the wildest and most extravagant rumours are circulated; their proportions and magnitude constantly enlarge as they are repeated from one to another. All the leading generals of both armies have at various times and by different persons been reported killed, wounded, or taken prisoners. One person has the most positive and reliable information that General Hooker's army has been defeated and demoralised. The next man has equally positive and certain intelligence that Hooker has achieved a splendid triumph, and that the entire rebel army has been killed or taken prisoners. From Fredericksburg we learn that the rebels have re-occupied the heights in the rear of the entrenchments captured on Sunday. The 6th Army Corps, under General Sedgwick, occupy the entrenchments, and have artillery so placed as to hold their assailants in check, and prevent them from recapturing the fortifications which were so gallantly wrested from them. Longstreet is reported to have come up from the Blackwater with his force, and to be in command of the rebels opposed to Sedgwick; but this needs confirmation. General Peck is reported to have telegraphed to the War Department to-day that Longstreet was still in his front which, if true, would prove that the report of his being at Fredericksburg is incorrect. Our forces are reported to be in good spirits, and—with the exception of the 11th Corps a division of which, as has been already reported, gave way before an overwhelming force of the rebels suddenly precipitated upon them on Saturday afternoon—have behaved in the most gallant and creditable manner. They have every confidence in their commander, and sustain the arduous and exhausting labours and exertions which they are called upon to undergo admirably."

DEFEAT OF THE FEDERAL GENERAL SEDGWICK.

(From the *New York Herald Extra* of the 6th.)

The withdrawal of Hooker's advanced columns beyond Chancellorsville on the 2nd, and the protracted and terrific fighting of the 3rd, had left the Federal line of battle lying on the edge of the woods three-quarters of a mile north of Chancellorsville, crossing the main road leading to the United States Ford. This line had been maintained since with no important change. General Hooker was busy throughout the 3rd and 4th in trenching his line. The 4th was a quiet day until late in the afternoon, when Hooker advanced a division of the 5th corps for the purpose of feeling for the enemy and ascertaining his position. The column moved out in line of battle across the fields and into the woods, in the direction of Fredericksburg. Soon after our skirmishers had entered the woods they met the skirmishers of the enemy, driving them back. Our main body then pushed on, and soon found a large body of the enemy drawn up in a formidable double line of battle, on a slope facing our main position. A brisk action ensued, lasting half an hour, during which time the musketry fire was nearly equal to that of Sunday. Our batteries also opened on the ascertained position of the enemy, and they were soon compelled to fall back, somewhat in disorder. Our troops then returned to the main line and rested. Nothing further has been done in that direction. The news from General Sedgwick's detachment was less encouraging. It would appear that after the struggle of the 3rd General Lee detached a large body of his main army to go down and meet General Sedgwick. It is

SKETCHES IN AFRICA.—CARTHAGE.



THE PORT OF CARTHAGE. (See page 525.)

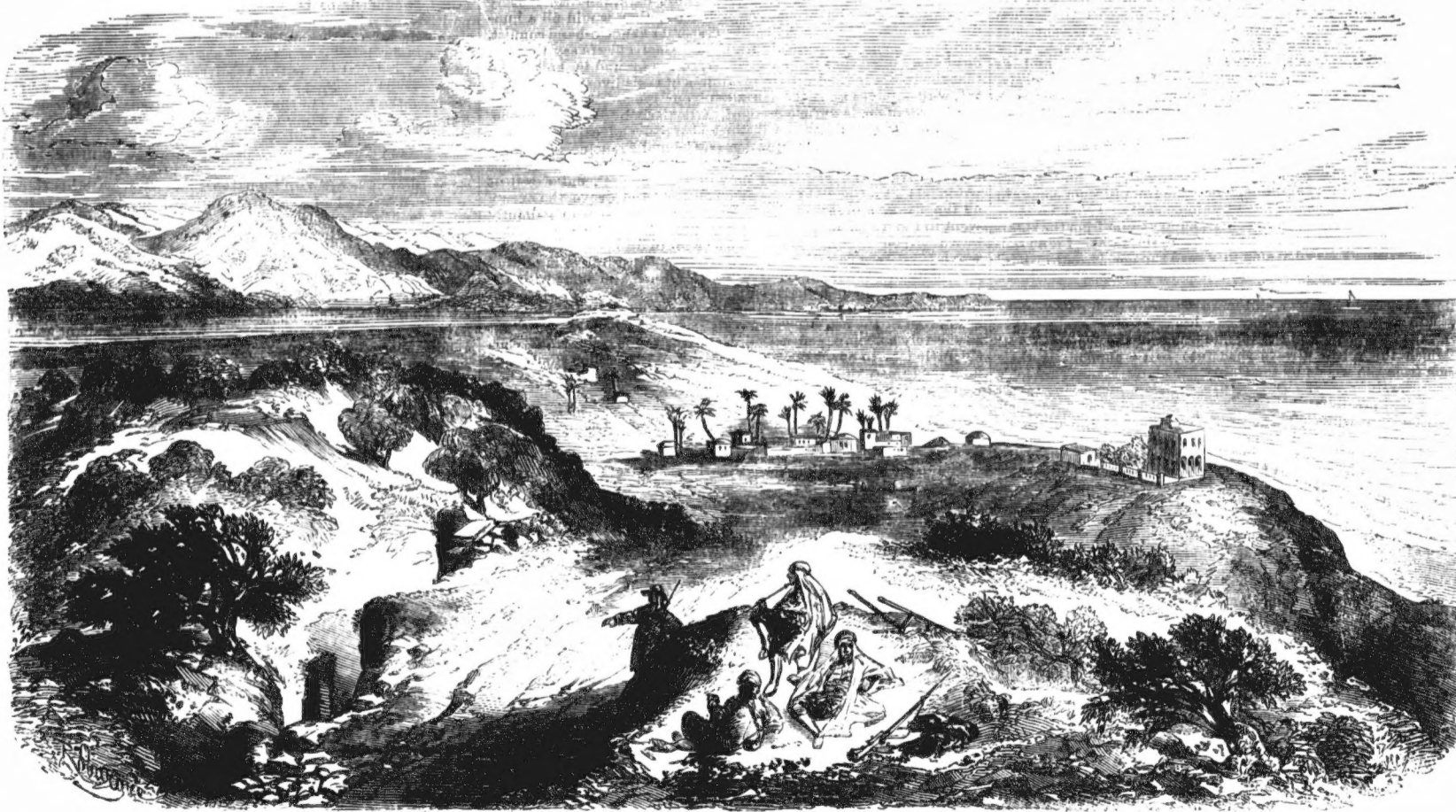
also known that General Longstreet was rapidly getting into his rear at that time. Early on the morning of the 4th large masses of rebel appeared on the heights to the east of Fredericksburg, which had been partially evacuated by our forces in order to strengthen Sedgwick's column. Those remaining made but a brief resistance, and relinquished the position to the enemy, having first removed all their guns. Some fighting occurred above Fredericksburg, the particulars of which have not been received; but it is supposed to have been an effort to hold the rebels from moving up to reinforce the body engaged against Sedgwick. In this, however, we were unsuccessful. It is generally understood that this force was Longstreet's column, just arrived from Suffolk. They interposed no objections to our holding possession of the city of Fredericksburg, which we still retain. General Sedgwick was hotly engaged throughout the entire day, the enemy pressing him at all points, and cutting him up badly. His men were obliged to give way before the overwhelming masses of the enemy, and his discomfiture seemed certain when the gallant Vermont Brigade made a noble charge, repulsing the rebels in fine style, and securing the safety of that portion of the army. The slaughter of the enemy in this action, which occurred in close proximity to Banks Ford, is without parallel in the history of warfare, considering the number of men engaged. Whole brigades of the rebels were literally wiped out, but their force was so many times greater than that at the command of General Sedgwick that it was impossible he could hold his position, and he

therefore concluded to extricate himself by recrossing the river. This hazardous expedient was attempted and successfully carried out between midnight and two o'clock on the morning of the 5th. The enemy held positions with their artillery raking our bridges, over which Sedgwick was obliged to move his men, necessarily creating some confusion in our ranks as the columns moved over, and causing considerable loss of life. They also pressed hotly upon his rear when they discovered he was retreating, and harassed him incessantly. But he succeeded in getting his force over, as above stated, in wonderful good order, and marched immediately in the direction of the United States Ford, to join the main army under Hooker. At daybreak the rebels had obtained a position on the hills on the south bank of the Rappahannock, scarcely two miles below the United States Ford, and commenced a vigorous shelling of our trains lying posted on the north side of the river, close to the Ford. Several men were injured by these shells, and one or two killed."

A SAD AFFAIR.

THE *Levant Herald*, of May 6, contains the report of a disastrous fire which occurred at the house of Dr. Galati, a Greek physician at Pera, on Sunday, May 3. The fire was first perceived by Dr. Galati himself, and he instantly gave the alarm, which enabled his mother-in-law and two brothers-in-law to escape. The native servants escaped by the roof, without assisting the others; but before

Dr. Galati himself, his wife, an English nursery-governess, and two sisters-in-law, who all slept on the third floor, could do so the flames had reached the lobby and prevented egress to the roof. In this emergency the nursery-governess caught up the child that slept with her, and, wrapping a counterpane round it and herself, she jumped out of the window into the crowd, which had by this time gathered in the paved court below. An Ionian attempted to catch her, but his arm was broken by the shock, and the poor girl and her burden fell with nearly the full momentum of their weight upon the flags. Her arm and skull were both fractured, and the child was killed on the spot. In the meantime, Dr. Galati endeavoured to induce his wife to escape with a second child—an infant three months old—by being lowered out of the window by means of a rope of bed-sheets. She, however, appears to have induced him to precede her by this means of escape, but he had hardly got clear of the window-sill when, either she proving unable to bear the weight, or he to hold on—his hands, face, and feet having been already greatly burnt—he fell head foremost to the ground. The child was killed instantly, and the skull and both arms of Dr. Galati himself terribly fractured. Seeing this from the window, and driven by the flames—which were now visible behind her even to the crowd below—Mrs. Galati threw herself into the court, and, falling without break of any kind on the stones, was, like her children, killed on the spot. The charred remains of the two sisters-in-law were afterwards found in the ruins.



THE NECROPOLIS OF THE CARTHAGINIANS. (See page 525.)

THE ATTACK ON PUEBLA.—GENERAL FOREY'S ACCOUNT.

WE have details of the official French reports of the siege of Puebla, published in the *Moniteur*. These consist of General Forey's, dated 2nd of April, together with his journal, written from day to day, from 2nd of March to 2nd of April. The trenches were opened on 23rd March, at 650 yards' distance from St. Xavier, and on the 29th had been carried to within fifty yards of the salient of the bastion. The attack was made on the 29th. "Confiding in the vigour and energy of my troops, I did not hesitate to order the assault. The 1st battalion of Foot Chasseurs and a battalion of the 2nd Zouaves formed the columns of assault. The reserve was composed of a battalion of the 51st Regiment and one of the 3rd Zouaves, independently of two battalions of the trench-guard, under the direction of General Bazaine. At four o'clock all our batteries directed a heavy fire on the penitentiary, so as to complete the destruction of its external defences. At five o'clock, according to orders given, the firing ceased. General Bazaine, posted in the fourth parallel, gave the signal, which was answered by repeated cries of 'Vive l'Empereur!' and immediately after, the 1st column, quitting the trenches, rushed forward on the salient of San Xavier, rapidly reached the top, and penetrated into the work with irresistible enthusiasm. The enemy was for a moment taken by surprise, but after a few minutes a complete shower of balls was sent against the attacking column from the loopholed walls, the terraces, doors, windows, and other places. The Mexicans at the same time unmasked some guns concealed behind barricades; added to which was the fire of a battery of field pieces placed in front of Fort Carmen, and from all the other works near the point of attack. This deluge of grape did not, however, check the enthusiasm of our soldiers. The second column closely followed the first, and they soon penetrated into the Penitentiary. Its garrison, composed of about 700 men, with several field pieces, endeavoured to resist. For the first time the Mexicans felt the points of our bayonets, and they gave way before the impetuosity of the attack. Pursued from floor to floor, and from room to room, some of them succeeded in escaping, many of them fell, and others were taken prisoners. In the different parts of the buildings there were found gunpowder, boxes of cartridges, and shells expressly placed, which were to have been fired by means of wires concealed under straw; but, thanks to the energy of Captain Barillon, of the Engineers, and to the arrangements made by him, no accident of the kind took place. The enemy, seeing the Penitentiary in our possession, endeavoured to retake it. A reserve of 2,000 Mexicans advanced on the eastern face, but the Foot Chasseurs and Zouaves installed in the first floor of the building received them with such a heavy fire that they promptly retreated behind the barricades of the city. The enemy continued to keep up a warm fire of musketry on the fort until half-past seven in the evening. The losses of the enemy are very heavy, for the interior of the fort was filled with dead bodies. We took in the fort three howitzers, a field piece, some carts laden with projectiles, and two flags of the 20th battalion of the Mexican Line. Nearly 200 prisoners have been brought in, ten of whom are officers, among them a colonel of engineers, and a colonel of infantry. As for ourselves, our losses, though sensible, are inconsiderable compared with the result. They amount to 231 killed, wounded, or missing; among whom are three officers killed, and thirteen wounded."

Little progress appears to have been made the day following the assault. An attack on the Convent of Guadalupe being abandoned with some loss, but (we follow the *Moniteur's* summary) "in the night of the 31st of March, the block of houses in which the Convent of Guadalupe stands, was taken possession of, and on the following day all the houses situated along the promenade as far as the fortification of Morelos, as well as several other blocks beyond the Convent of Guadalupe in the direction of the large central square of the city. The troops thus continued to make way without any serious loss by means of trenches, by which the blocks of houses were united together, and they were entered by blowing up some of the walls. When the courier left on the 3rd, preparations were being made for taking the cathedral, the highest point of the city, and the siege operations would not, it was thought, be much longer necessary."

ACCORDING to a letter from Naples, a charivari has been given to the actors of the Carlini Theatre, who, during their performances at Rome, had indulged in offensive allusions to the Italian Government. The actors were hissed, ill-treated and driven from the stage.

CRYSTAL PALACE.

THE Great Flower Show is invariably a red-letter day at the Crystal Palace. Apart from the magnificent collections of flowers, brought into competition from all parts on these occasions, the beauty of the palace and its convenient arrangements for seeing the flowers, and, equally important, for visitors seeing one another, renders it always a day of great attraction to the fashionable world. This is not to be wondered at, for it is without question that the coup d'œil of the Great Transept, as seen from the Handel Orchestra, is one of the most magnificent which can be witnessed. The beautiful condition of the extensive grounds of the palace, and the display of fountains, are also important features of interest.

This year's show will be held this day, having been selected to meet the convenience of visitors to London for Epsom races. From the unusual forwardness of the season the show this year promises to be of surpassing beauty, particularly as regards the azaleas, and other large and magnificent flowering plants, which the principal growers state are unusually fine this year. So much is this already acknowledged, that at the Botanic Exhibition last Wednesday, the coming Crystal Palace Show was spoken of as "The Great Azalea Show."

Music is always a peculiar and important adjunct at the Crystal Palace Flower Shows. Under the direction of Mr. Manns, the band of the company, considerably enlarged and aided by the best military bands, present features of peculiar attraction.

LIBERATION OF RUSSIAN SERFS.

THE engraving below represents the ceremony of proclaiming



LIBERATION OF RUSSIAN SERFS.

to Russian villagers that the ukase of the Czar, ordaining the emancipation of the serfs, has come into operation. In many places this ceremonial was followed by the landowners drinking health and prosperity to their emancipated fellow-subjects, coupled with the health of the Czar himself.

A NOVEL MODE OF ROBBERY.—It appears that a gentleman, well dressed and well mannered, has been amusing himself by walking through some of the finest and best shops in Paris and when any little article—always valuable—caught his eye, and he thought no one would catch him, he quietly removed it, and put it in his pocket. If he was not discovered, he would walk away with rather hurried steps, and continue his trade; but if he happened to be caught, on the instant a livery servant appeared, and drawing out a purse well filled, exclaimed, "Pray make no disturbance; this is the Marquis de —, my master, with a colossal fortune; but he is subject to monomania of this description, and it is my duty to follow him everywhere, and watch all he takes, and pay for it. I was looking away at the moment, or you would not even have known his terrible malady." Of course, the marquis is released from the angry grasp, with thousands of apologies, and hopes that the marquis's custom would not be taken from them. The marquis is still at large, though his peculiarity is now understood.

THE Queen, it is said, has signified her intention to confer the honour of knighthood upon Mr. Francis Sandford, Secretary to her Majesty's Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1862.

THE LOSS OF THE ANGLO-SAXON.

WE last week published some account of the loss of the Anglo-Saxon (as represented in the first page), on the coast of Newfoundland, with an awful sacrifice of life. We this week publish further details of the catastrophe as embodied in the following statement made by the first officer:—

"The Anglo-Saxon left Liverpool on the 16th ult., at five p.m. She experienced strong westerly gales until Saturday, the 25th, at eight p.m., when she fell in with ice and thick fog. The engines were immediately slowed. At ten p.m., the ice being thick and heavy, the engines were stopped altogether, a light breeze from the south forcing the ship ahead about one knot an hour. At five a.m. on the 26th the fog lifted, and, the ice having slackened, we set the foretop-sails and head sails, running the engines occasionally at a dead slow. At half-past ten a.m. the fog cleared away altogether, and we saw clear water to the west-north-west from the masthead. We continued our course towards clear water. At two p.m. we got the ship clear of ice and steered north-west by west with full speed and with all possible sail. A moderate breeze was blowing from the southward by this time. At noon, latitude 46. 57, longitude 57. 24, by the chronometer. At ten p.m. the breeze freshened and blew strongly from the south-south-east, and a dense fog set in. We took in all sail at eight a.m. on the 27th. The fog still continued to be dense; and, supposing the ship to be forty miles off Cape Race, we altered her course to west half north, and slowed the engines to half speed, which we supposed would have taken us seventeen miles south of Cape Race. At ten minutes past eleven a.m. breakers were reported on the starboard beam. Captain Burgess immediately ordered the engines to be reversed at full speed; but before her headway could be stopped she struck flat on the rocks of Clam Cove, about four miles north of Cape Race. A heavy sea rolling in drove her quarter on the rocks carrying away her rudder, sternpost, and propeller. Finding that there was no possibility of the ship coming off, the order was given to let go both anchors, to hold the ship on the rocks. The carpenter was forthwith sent to examine the forepeak, and found it filling fast with water. He also examined the forehold, but found no water there. The chief engineer, coming up directly afterwards, reported the forward stokehole filling fast. He opened the valves and blew the steam out of the boilers. The boats were all immediately lowered successfully, except No. 1 and No. 3. The ship was so close to the rocks that these could not be got out. Boat No. 2, with some of the crew and passengers, commanded by Captain Crawford, was sent to find a place to land the passengers. Some of the crew being landed on the rocks by means of a studding-sail boom, with the help of some of the passengers, got a hawser secured to a rock to keep the vessel from listing out. We then commenced to land the female passengers on the rocks by means of the fore yardarm. The first-class passengers were put into a boat. At about noon the ship's stern swung off from the rocks, and she settled down very fast, listing to port at the same time, and sunk in deep water. The captain and a great many passengers were on deck at the time, and, with a part of the crew, were all lost."

THE PEABODY FUND.—The trustees of this fund, with their architect, Mr. H. A. Darbyshire, have been engaged since their appointment in endeavours to procure sites on which to erect dwellings for the industrial classes, but find it a difficult matter to obtain ground suitable for such a purpose which meets their requirements as to price, frontage, depth, freehold, &c. They have, however, now nearly completed an arrangement for the purchase of a portion of the so long vacant ground in Victoria-street, Holborn-hill, for the purpose of erecting dwellings as contemplated by the munificent donor of the fund.

AN ACTRESS BREAKING HER NOSE.—The *Figaro* Programme has the following:—"Mlle. Agar made her debut at the Theatre Français on Tuesday evening, in *Phedre*. After the first act, as she was passing behind the scenes, some one stepped on the train of her dress, and she fell to the ground on her face, and received a rather severe contusion on her nose, while the blood flowed abundantly from her nostrils. In consequence of this accident she could not re-appear on the stage for at least twenty minutes. She struggled on, however, until the fourth act, when she sank on the stage in a fainting state. The curtain immediately fell, and the stage manager came forward to beg the audience to excuse Mlle. Agar, who was incapable of continuing. Some of the French papers consider the above accident as a bad omen, but others recommend Mlle. Agar to think of William the Conqueror, who when he fell upon his nose on landing at Hastings, exclaimed to his affrighted followers, 'Rejoice with me: I am taking possession.'

The Court.

Her Majesty, accompanied by Prince Alfred and Leopold, and the Princess Helena, Louise, and Beatrice, reached Perth at 8.40 on Saturday morning. The royal party were received at the station by the Duke and Duchess of Atholl, the Lord Provost of Perth, and Dr. Barclay, sheriff substitute of the county, but the general public were excluded from the platform. Her Majesty and the royal family alighted and took breakfast in the railway station refreshment room, and after above an hour's rest resumed the journey to Balmoral. The Duchess of Atholl joined the royal suite at Perth, and proceeded northward with her Majesty.

By command of the Queen, a drawing-room was held on Saturday in St. James's Palace, by her royal highness the Princess of Wales, on behalf of her Majesty. The court was attended by about 2,000 of the nobility and gentry. The presentations of ladies upon this occasion exceeded 500, and by the Queen's pleasure were considered equivalent to presentations to her Majesty. The Prince and Princess of Wales, attended by the ladies and gentlemen in waiting, and escorted by a party of Life Guards, arrived shortly after two o'clock at St. James's Palace, and were received by the Mistress of the Robes and the great officers of state of the Queen's household.

Captain Sinclair had the honour of an interview on Monday with the Princess of Wales, and presented a carpet worked by the Duchess of Gordon and some members of her family.

The Duchess of Beaufort and the Mayoress of Bristol had an interview with the Princess of Wales, and presented a diamond and sapphire Holbein to her royal highness from the ladies of Bristol.

NATIONAL COLONIAL EMIGRATION SOCIETY.

On Monday a meeting took place in the Egyptian Hall, Mansion House, to promote the objects of this association. The Lord Mayor in the chair. Amongst those present were Lord Lytton, president of the society; Mr. Hanbury, M.P.; Sir R. G. Macdonnell, late governor of South Australia; Sir Daniel Cooper, the Hon. A. E. Herbert, Mr. James Heywood, the Rev. A. B. Suter, Captain Bagot, Mr. Marsh, M.P.; Mr. R. Brooks, M.P.; the Dean of Perth, &c.

The CHAIRMAN, in opening the proceedings, stated that the object of the meeting was to advance the interests of the Colonial Emigration Society, whose function was to disseminate throughout the country the best information as to the most desirable means of emigrating, and the most advantageous places to choose for that purpose. As president of the fund which had centred in the Mansion House for the benefit of the sufferers by the distress in Lancashire, he was happy to say that the amount received had reached the magnificent sum of 500,000. The bulk of that money had been transmitted to the Lancashire operatives, and there was no doubt that the money so sent, added to the contributions raised by the Manchester society, had done a great deal of good towards relieving the distress. But the time seemed now to have arrived when the system of alms-giving should be brought to a close as early as possible. There was reason to believe that if the present hostilities in America were to terminate, the distress in Lancashire would scarcely be removed by that circumstance. But as there was naturally great uncertainty upon that subject he was glad to say that the fund over which he presided had set apart 5,000l. towards promoting emigration amongst the distressed operatives in question; and, in addition to this, they proposed to give a capitation grant of 2s. to every intending emigrant who should have the recommendation of an organized society like the present, to assist them in the payment of their passage, &c.

Mr. A. HODGSON, the honorary secretary, having read the report of the committee, which stated the objects of the society, and that the donations already received amounted to 877l. 11s., and the subscriptions to 362l. 15s., and which was adopted.

Lord LYTTON moved the first resolution:—"That a well-organized system of emigration to the British colonies is calculated to increase the strength and prosperity of the British empire." He trusted that this society would have a permanent existence, and that it would receive all the support which it merited from the public at large.

Mr. HANBURY, M.P., seconded the resolution.

Sir R. G. MACDONNELL, late governor of South Australia, supported the resolution, stating that, notwithstanding the vast amount of emigration from this country which had taken place during the last fifteen years, there still remained considerable ignorance upon the subject; and it was certainly most desirable that a society should exist from whose promoters persons wishing to emigrate might obtain trustworthy information as to the proper time, &c., to be chosen for embarking in such an undertaking. Between the year 1851 and the present time the population of this country had increased twelve per cent., and the national wealth had increased in a still larger proportion. Hence it was obvious that the arguments in favour of a general scheme of emigration were conclusive, and entitled to every consideration.

The resolution was agreed to, as were also the following, in favour of which the Hon. A. E. Herbert, Mr. James Heywood, and others, respectively addressed the meeting:—

"That emigration affords an important channel of relief for the distress at present existing in various parts of Great Britain and Ireland, and that additional efforts should be made to assist those who desire to emigrate.

"That the objects proposed by the National Colonial Emigration Society are entitled to general support at home and in the colonies.

"That this meeting earnestly appeals to the public for funds in support of the objects of the society."

The business then terminated, a collection being afterwards made at the doors.

INTERESTING EVENT IN A RAILWAY STATION.—"Time and train," they say, "wait for no man;" but an event took place at the Trowbridge Railway Station on Saturday which furnishes an exception to the rule. A gentleman, having a young lady on his arm, solicited the assistance of the station-master; the lady was taken suddenly "indisposed"—could he assist her from the train to the waiting-room? A few words uttered *ad hoc*, in the ear of the station-master, wreathed his good-humoured face into smiles, and instant a porter was despatched for the doctor and the nurse! In the interim matters were growing serious; the booking-office, which contained a large number of passengers eager to depart by the first down train at eight a.m., was all commotion, and the officials, instead of despatching the train, were compelled in the present emergency to take upon themselves the duties of "chamber-maids," and convert the waiting room into a bedroom for the reception of the "little stranger," which soon afterwards saw the light under the skilful hands of Mr. J. W. Stapleton, who, in company with a Mrs. Gamp, the nurse, was speedily on the spot. In consequence of this unexpected mishap the train was delayed some twenty minutes. The mother was so far recovered that she and the child were able to leave for Bristol by the twelve o'clock train, a first-class compartment having been fitted up for their reception, and they arrived safely at the appointed time.—*Bristol Daily Press.*

BOW BELLS.

A WEEKLY MAGAZINE OF GENERAL LITERATURE

No. 29, for Wednesday, May 27, 1863.

CONTAINS:—

WOMAN'S WORTH. By Eliza Winstanley. Illustrated by Thwaits. Picturesque Sketches.—Dovecot Cottage. St. John's Church, Upper Holloway. Illustrated. Adventures, National Customs, and Curious Facts.—A German Love Adventure. Two Hours with a Buffalo. Witchcraft. Essays.—Industry. Too Much Business. "Dinner at six o'clock." The Fine Arts.—G. Brainerd from the Neutral Ground. The Ladies' Page.—The Work-table, The Toilette, and Ladies' Guide. Our Portrait Gallery.—Miss Arabella Goddard. London: J. Dicks, 313, Strand, and all Booksellers in the United Kingdom.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

ANNIVERSARIES.		H. W. L. S.	
D.	D.	A. M.	P. M.
23	a	Oxford Easter Term ends	5 19 5 27
24	S	Whit Sunday. Q. Birthday, 1819 ...	5 56 6 17
25	M	Whit Monday. Princess Helena born, 1846...	6 42 7 5
26	T	Whit Tuesday	7 30 7 59
27	W	Ember Week. Oxford Trinity Term begins ...	8 32 9 7
28	T	Bishop Hurd died, 1808	9 40 10 11
29	F	Restoration Charles II.	10 43 11 14

MOON'S CHANGES.—25th, 8h. 47m. p.m.

Sunday Lessons.

MORNING.

Deut. 16 to v. 18; Acts 10 to v. 31.

EVENING.

Isaiah 11; Acts 19, v. 21.

NOTICE TO PUBLISHERS.

Publishers will much oblige by forwarding to us the titles of forthcoming publications; and any books they may wish noticed should be sent early in the week, addressed to the Editor of the "Illustrated Weekly News," 313, Strand, London, when they will be noticed in our next.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*. All communications for the Editor must contain name and address. Rejected manuscripts will not be returned. POLKA.—The children of Scottish parents residing in the metropolis, who have received parish relief, are inadmissible to the Caledonian School. N. G.—It is useless to address any begging letter to the Queen, and it is against the rule for royalty to accept presents from her subjects. GLOUCE.—It is always required that a baronet shall entail property to the amount of £400 a year on the holder of the title. PETER.—The best method to attach pigeons to a home is to commence with one or two pairs, and keep them shut up until they have produced offspring; you are then sure of their attachment to the place. M. L.—The metropolitan police courts are maintained out of the public revenues, for which purpose £49,000 was drawn in 1855. The fines and fees taken at the police-courts go into the public revenue. D. S.—The three rules given by the celebrated John Hunter for the rearing of healthy children, were, "plenty of milk, plenty of sleep, and plenty of flannel." E. COLLETT.—We have not seen the work you mention.

THE ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY NEWS.

SATURDAY, MAY 23, 1863.

REGISTERED FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.

It appears as if another disaster has befallen the Federal arms. The army, which was led so confidently across the Rappahannock in the last days of April, had, according to advices up to May 6, been repulsed by the Confederates after three days of fighting; the division of General Sedgwick had been cut to pieces and forced to recross the river; and the main body, under General Hooker himself, had fallen back, and was "entrenching itself" in the presence of a powerful enemy. The result of the desperate fighting on Sunday, the 3rd of May, was to cause the main army of General Hooker to fall back about a mile nearer the Rappahannock, and to abandon its head-quarters of Chancellorsville. On the evening of Sunday the head-quarters of General Hooker were between that place and United States Ford, on the Rappahannock. The fierce attack of General Jackson—if he it was who assailed the Federal right—had totally disconcerted all the plans of Hooker. Instead of being able to march round to the rear of the Confederates and cut off their communications, while General Sedgwick attacked them in front, the main Federal army was thrown back on the river, so that it must either recommence the conflict by a direct attack on its victorious enemy, or defend itself in its dangerous position; or retreat across the river, as the army of General Burnside did in December last. But on the Sunday night the worst had not come. The corps of General Sedgwick was still opposed to the enemy lower down the river, and had, as it was said, carried Fredericksburg Heights with brilliant success. Here, then, there was hope of retrieving the fortunes of the campaign. The plans of the Federal commander had miscarried, and the Confederate army could not be taken in the rear, but if Sedgwick was able to keep possession of Fredericksburg Heights, he might hold the Confederate generals in check long enough to allow the main Federal army to be reinforced and placed in a condition to make a new advance. General Lee, however, and his brother commanders appear to have struck blow after blow with a promptness fatal to the Federal hopes. When General Hooker first determined on his plan of operations, he, no doubt, considered that the corps of General Sedgwick crossing below Fredericksburg, near the spot made memorable by the former battle, would engage all the attention of the Confederate generals, and allow him, with the main body of his army, to make an unobscured march to the enemy's rear. It is probable that with this view he gave General Sedgwick a much larger force than the 15,000 mentioned as having been defeated on Monday. But, whatever the numbers thus detached from the main army, they did not succeed in drawing off the Confederates. General Lee seems even to have allowed them to gain some advantages at Fredericksburg, while the main strength of the Confederates was directed against General Hooker in person. The Federal general had crossed twelve miles higher up, but only to find that the enemy had made a corresponding movement, and was ready to assail him on the right wing, instead of allowing his own left to be turned. Hence the battles of Saturday and Sunday. By thus divining the intentions of Hooker, and directing their principal attack against him, the Confederate leaders frustrated

his whole plan of the campaign; but as soon as Hooker was sufficiently repulsed the Southern commander turned upon the corps of Sedgwick, which, by Hooker's failure, was exposed to his full force. Monday, the 4th of May, passed quietly for the main Federal army. No fighting took place, we are told, till late in the afternoon, when General Hooker having advanced a division to "feel" the enemy, a brisk action ensued, lasting for half an hour, and then the general was left "busily entrenching." But while the commander-in-chief was thus "feeling the enemy," and making himself safe, his unfortunate subordinate was being crushed by the Confederates. It shows how Hooker's army must have been disabled that it was obliged to busy itself with entrenching, while the corps of Sedgwick, on which so much depended, was being destroyed a few miles off. The accounts we have received are short but decisive. General Longstreet is supposed to have arrived with fresh troops from Suffolk. Large masses of Confederates appeared on the heights to the east of Fredericksburg, and thence moved up to join the force which threatened Sedgwick. This general was fiercely attacked, probably by superior numbers, and forced to retreat across the river with a shattered force, the enemy's artillery raking the bridges over which he fled. The battle took place at Banks's Ford, about midway between Fredericksburg and the point where the Rapidan joins the Rappahannock. It relieves the Confederates from all fear of an attack on their right, and allows them to use all their strength against General Hooker, who has now to face the whole Confederate army.

The report we publish from the Southwark Police Court gives a view of the sort of proceedings of which some of the body of detective police are capable, which will not tend to enhance our confidence in them. It was no exceptional case. There were three officers, each detectives, one of them being a sergeant of the force; and the offence one of the most serious that can be urged against an officer of justice—the extortion of money in the exercise of their public duty. John Murray, who was the landlord of the Victoria Tavern, Waterloo-road, had fallen so far within the pale of their jurisdiction that he had been fined five pounds for harbouring thieves, and, as there was some question under those circumstances how long he might be allowed to retain his license, the three detectives undertook, on a payment of nine pounds, that the license should remain with him; or, at all events, that he should have the privilege of transferring it. The report tells us that their visit were numerous; that their representations were urgent that they could "only stand to him" on certain given conditions—and that the result was that the nine pounds were paid, and five pounds more promised on the transfer of the license. The extortion, successful to the extent of fourteen pounds, was now extended to the successor, who, subject probably to the same incident that had been so troublesome to the former landlord, was now asked for certain sums by the three officers, and had paid them. There seems to have been no attempt made beyond the denial of the detectives to contradict the evidence of the two innkeepers, and the magistrate, refusing to impose fines, sentenced them each to a month's imprisonment. The most unpleasant part of this case is the open, business-like fashion in which three officers of justice concur in victimising the landlords of a large and well-known public-house, of successive sums of money, more or less on the score of his having been compromised by relations with thieves. If three detectives—one of them a sergeant—can be found in a single locality setting themselves on an innkeeper's misfortune to extort from him whatever money he can spare, we are tempted to ask how far there is a system in the criminality, and to inquire how many of three or four hundred detectives we have in our service fill up their time in a like amusement? It will be an unhappy day for social order when men so intimately connected with the criminal classes as our detectives shall take up the system of making their forbearance a question of hush-money; and it may be feared that it is precisely the evil which essentially inheres in any considerable organisation of secret police. The revelations of Vidocq show that in Paris it attained a development which was practically an encouragement of crime; and we hardly know what precautions in a country where administrative control is comparatively weak, will guarantee us against detectives falling under the temptations which in former days gave us our Jonathan Wilds. That personal knowledge and familiar relationship which they are said to claim with the chief members of the thieving community may be less the protection of the public than is supposed. Men, in the receipt of very moderate wages, when brought in contact with transactions where a closed eye or a silent tongue may mean a year's salary gained in a week, ought to have a higher morale than is suggested by their being "hail fellow well met" with every successful crackman or gartotter on their beat.

FALL OF A SOLDIER FROM A CLIFF TWO HUNDRED FEET HIGH.—On Friday, a detachment of the 8th Regiment of Foot arrived at the Scarborough Barracks from Sheffield, and on Saturday afternoon a serious accident happened to one of their number, a private named Charles Kill. The plain of the castle yard is at the summit of a cliff upwards of 200 feet high, immediately overlooking the sea. Desiring to enjoy a stroll on the beach and amongst the rocks, and thinking to reach the shore by a readier route than the proper road, he ventured down the almost perpendicular cliff. He had not proceeded many yards ere he lost his footing, and was precipitated to the bottom. His left thigh was found to be severely fractured, his head was badly cut, and his body was bruised in several places. Notwithstanding his injuries, however, the man is likely to recover.

FOR EVERY HOME AN EXCELSIOR SEWING AND EMBROIDERING MACHINE is the simplest, cheapest, and best; doing every variety of domestic and fancy work in a superior manner. Prospectus free of Whight and Mann, 122, Holborn Hill. Manufacture, Ipswich.—[Advt.]

HEALTHY, WEALTHY, AND WISE.—The best way of living out this good old maxim is to take care that all the Bread, Puddings, and Pastry consumed by you are made with BOWICK'S BAKING POWDER, as directed by the Queen's private baker; by so doing you will avoid suffering from indigestion, and greatly economise your household expenditure.—[Advt.]

NO HOME COMPLETE WITHOUT A WILLCOX AND GIBBS SEWING MACHINE.—Simple, compact, efficient, durable and noiseless. Warranted to fulfil all the requirements of a perfect family machine. Prospectus free on application at No. 1, Ludgate-hill [Advt.]

General News.

THE reconciliation between Mr. Windham and his wife (nee Agnes Willoughby) is complete.

THE *Ost Deutsche Post* of Vienna announces that Langiewicz has addressed to the Emperor of Austria, through the Minister of War, a request to be allowed to quit Josephstadt and proceed to Switzerland.

220,425 VISITORS, exclusive of 2,240 children, went to see the wedding presents at South Kensington Museum during the fortnight they were on view.

NO less than 51,250 clocks and 39,118 watches were imported duty free into the United Kingdom in the three months ending on the 31st of last March.

A FRIEND of the Orleans family recently called on the prefect of the police, and in a friendly way pointed out the monstrous illegality of the seizure of the Duc d'Angoulême's late book. The prefect, who is a pleasant, jolly fellow, replied, with amiable candour:—"Don't talk to me about legality. If your friends had thought less about legality they would have been here yet; and I recommend them, if ever they get a chance again, to do as I do now."

A LUXURIOUS letter in the *Nuremberg Correspondent* states that a few days ago a party of twenty-five Englishmen arrived at Caprera to pay their respects to Garibaldi. The latter thanked them very warmly for that proof of their sympathy, but at the same time expressed his regret at only being able to receive two of the party, the state of his health still requiring repose. Since 1859, 150 steamers have touched at the island of Caprera, where formerly no vessel ever stopped, and more than 16,000 persons have landed. Four Neapolitan vessels bear the name of Garibaldi. The general is godfather to 4,500 children, and 2,000 boys have received his name. During the last three years he has received presents of the value of 16,000*l.* (640*l.*). The majority of them are agricultural implements, chiefly from England. During the same period he has refused other gifts representing a value of nearly one million. Garibaldi is honorary burgess of ninety cities and towns, and honorary president of 120 associations. He has twenty-one swords of honour, of which eleven have been sent from abroad. Since 1859, 3,000 addresses of devotion have been sent to him. In consequence of the improvements introduced into the cultivation of the land which he possesses at Caprera, his annual revenue from it now amounts to 5,000*l.* (120*l.*). Originally it was almost nothing.

IN consequence of remonstrances the Porte has agreed to the proposal of France to take steps at St. Petersburg in favour of Poland in the same spirit as those taken by England, France, and Austria.

MR. O'Hagan, the Attorney-General for Ireland, was elected for Tralee without opposition, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Captain Daniel O'Connell.

ABOUT twelve o'clock on Saturday night a man named Brookmyres was murdered by Patrick Wood, a moulder, residing at Maryhill, near Glasgow. It appears that for some time there has been ill feeling between the parties. On Saturday night Wood and some companions met Brookmyres in the street and annoyed him. The deceased drew a knife from his pocket, opened the blade, and said he would defend himself if they attempted to injure him. They some time afterwards rushed upon him and knocked him down twice. While he was on the ground Wood called out "The—has a knife." He at the same time rushed upon the deceased and appears to have taken the knife from him and stabbed him with it. The deceased called out "I am done for." An artery had been severed in the thigh, and he died shortly afterwards. Wood has since been apprehended.

MR. THOMAS VEITCH, the head of the eminent firm of nurserymen of Exeter and Chelsea, died suddenly under very melancholy circumstances. The venerable gentleman, who was seventy years of age, lost his wife, to whom he was much attached, a few days previously. Mr. Veitch went out into his nursery to gather lilies to strew on his beloved wife's grave, and shortly after his return into the house he fell down and expired.

THE Emperor Napoleon has postponed his trip to Cherbourg until July, chiefly in consequence of the iron-clads being in want of urgent repairs, which will not be completed before that time.

AT two o'clock on Sunday morning, a canal boat, laden with stone, lying in Aire and Calder Navigation Cut, near Crown Point-bridge, sank, being in a leaky condition. There were on board George Kendall, his wife, and four children, two of the latter sleeping in the cabin at the stern, and two in that at the stern. Kendall, his wife, and one child were rescued by the crew of a vessel alongside, but three children, ranging from five to nine years of age, were drowned. The vessel has since been raised, and the bodies recovered.

IN consequence of his reconciliation with his wife, Mr. W. F. Windham has instructed his London solicitor, Mr. Chappell, to stay further proceedings in the pending divorce suit, *Windham v. Windham and Gunglini*.

THE following respecting the Duke of Beaufort's hunting in France is taken from the French paper, *Siecle*:—"At last I understand this canine pride of France. Her hounds have beaten those of England, and slight as it is, this victory is a small payment on account of the debt of Waterloo. Every one knows the defeat of the British pack. His grace the Duke of Beaufort has inherited four or five hundred thousand francs a year, on condition of always keeping his hounds in wind, and of hunting without end or cessation. He is the Wandering Jew of the chase. His grace rather belongs to his pack than his pack to his grace. Well, one day after having drawn all the coverts in England,—I recommend this irregular conduct of his grace to the notice of the committee of M. F. H.'s, at Boodle's,—the testamentary voice was heard crying 'Hunt again, Lord of Badminton,' and so his grace crossed the Channel with his hundred hounds and forty whippers-in, and passed into Poitou, the land of the wolf. But unhappily these hounds did not know a wolf even by report, and so they declined the contest, and left the honour of the day to the French pack, who hunted like brave dogs of France, and here the affair becomes comic. When the brave hounds of France had brought the wolf to bay the pack of my lord duke came up and ate it. Is not this trait truly British?"

WHEN the beautiful casket of Etruscan jewellery, executed by Signor Castellani, of Rome, was forwarded for the acceptance of the Princess of Wales, the following address accompanied it:—"Forty-nine British subjects residing in Rome at the period of the marriage of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales respectfully venture to offer for the gracious acceptance of her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales the accompanying ornaments of Roman workmanship, as a humble token of their most sincere loyalty and devotion." The following answer has just been received by Mr. Gibson, one of the committee of British artists deputed by the donors to select the objects in question:—"April 29, 1863.—Lord Harris has received the commands of her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales to express to the forty-nine British subjects residing at Rome her warm acknowledgments for the beautiful ornaments of Roman workmanship which they have presented to her. Lord Harris is directed to add her royal highness's admiration of the workmanship displayed in the execution, and the taste manifested in the selection of the ornaments. John Gibson, Esq., R.A."

WE are informed that the Masonic Order have invited his grace the Duke of Leinster to a banquet, to take place on St. John's Day, the 24th of June, to celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of his re-election as Grand Master. His grace has accepted the invitation.—*Dublin Paper*

Provincial News.

STAFFORDSHIRE.—A CHURCH STRUCK BY LIGHTNING.—During a brief but violent thunderstorm which passed over the Staffordshire Potteries, the tall and handsome spire of St. Mary's Church, Tunstall, was struck by lightning, and five yards of the stonework of the topmost portion were completely destroyed. The falling masses of stone crashed through the roof of the church, destroying a number of pews, usually occupied by the Sunday school children, but fortunately just missing the organ, which is a valuable one. A number of palisades in the churchyard were also broken, together with recently erected wires of the United Kingdom Telegraph Company, which had been carried close by the church. No injury was done to life or limb, but the expense of repairing the damage will be very considerable.

SUFFOLK.—REPORTING IN CHURCH.—Much excitement has been occasioned of late in the parish of Claydon, Suffolk, in consequence of ultra High Church proceedings on the part of the rector, the Rev. G. Drury, who is assisted in his duties by a gentleman belonging to a society called the "English order of St. Benedict," and who signed himself "Brother Ignatius," although in more quiet times he would have been simply styled the Rev. J. L. Line. In consequence of the hub-bub created in the village, a reporter from the *Ipswich Journal* was sent over to take notes of the proceedings at a mid-weekly service in the course of last week. "Brother Ignatius" occupied the pulpit, wearing a white dress, with a large blue silk hood, and an ornamental ribbon or sash over his shoulders. He took his text from the last chapter of the Acts of the Apostles, verse 11, and seeing the reporter present (who appears to have given rather an outspoken narrative of previous fantastic performances in the church), he deprecated any notes being taken, on the ground that what he was about to say was for the spiritual edification of those who heard him, and not for publication in newspapers. The reporter persisted in keeping his note book open, and proceeded to jot down the rev. gentlemen's remarks as well as he could under the disadvantage of the very imperfect light which prevailed. The rector (the Rev. G. Drury) then left the chancel, took his seat immediately behind the reporter, and commenced a conversation which could be heard all over the church, and effectually stopped the sermon, contending that the reporter had no right to take notes, nor, indeed, to be present at all, as he was not a parishioner. The rector also charged him with interfering with the service, and disturbing the congregation, although the reporter had been scrupulously quiet and orderly in the teeth of much provocation, banners carried in a "procession," which had been previously formed, having been swung so as to prevent his seeing what was upon them, while women of the labouring class had attempted to snatch his note book from his hand, and struck his arm sharply when he attempted to take a note. The preacher refusing to proceed with his sermon if notes were taken, the reporter put his note book in his pocket, but "Brother Ignatius" said his mind had been upset by what had taken place, and he would not preach. The service, accordingly, closed rather abruptly with a hymn.—*Manchester Examiner*.

THE AMERICAN GOVERNMENT AND THE EMANCIPATION SOCIETY.

THE chairman of the Emancipation Society has recently received, through the American ambassador, the following reply on behalf of President Lincoln to an address which was adopted at a crowded meeting held in London on January 29:—

"Department of State, Washington, April 25, 1863.

"To the citizens of London who were convened in Exeter Hall on the 29th January last

"The proceedings of a meeting of British subjects, citizens of London, in Exeter Hall, on the 29th of January last, which were transmitted to the undersigned, have, in compliance with a request contained therein, been laid before the President of the United States.

"It would have been most gratifying to the President if the insurrection which is existing in the United States could have been confined within such bounds as to prevent it from disturbing the prosperity or otherwise engaging the attention of friendly nations. Fully convinced that any state which suffers itself to become dependent on the aid, or even the sympathy of a foreign Power is equally unable and unfit to live, the President has been especially careful to refrain from making any appeal to friendly States, and even from seeming to attempt to influence their opinions upon the merits of the present conflict farther than has appeared to be necessary to avert ill-considered and wrongful intervention. At the same time the President has neither questioned the right of other nations and communities to form and express their opinions concerning the results of the questions raised by the insurrection, and the policy which the Government has adopted in suppressing it, nor has he complained of the manner in which that right has been exercised. On the contrary, he believes that the ultimate and impartial judgment of mankind upon all such questions is entitled to universal respect and acquiescence.

"Circumstances which neither this Government nor that of Great Britain created or could control, have rendered it unavoidable that the causes, character, tendency, and objects of the insurrection should be discussed in that country with scarcely less freedom and earnestness than in their own. The result of that discussion, if it shall continue to be conducted in a just and impartial spirit, may be taken as foreshadowing in some degree the ultimate judgment of mankind. It is, therefore, with sincere satisfaction that the President learns from the proceedings now under consideration, that a large, respectable, and intelligent portion of the British people have on unprompted investigation arrived at the conclusion that the existing rebellion violates the principles of political justice, and that they protest against it as a wrong to the human race, because it seeks to displace a Government which is based on the rights of man, to make room for the establishment of another which is to rest upon human bondage as its corner stone.

"The President would not do justice to his habitual sentiments, if he were to omit to express also the satisfaction with which he has found that in all cases those who are most just in their sentiments towards the United States, are also the most earnest in their desire for the preservation of international peace and friendship. This circumstance supplies to this Government a new motive for adhering to its determined policy of peace, justice, and friendship towards all nations, and especially towards Great Britain.—I have the honour to be,

"Your very obedient servant,
(Signed) "WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

MAD, CERTAINLY.—The quiet village of Soon-Saint-Andra (Bouches-du-Rhone), was a few days ago the scene of a tragical event. A man seventy years of age, and blind, having entertained some suspicions of the fidelity of his wife, a woman of sixty, stabbed her by night seven or eight times with a knife. Thinking he had accomplished his murderous purpose, he then turned the weapon against himself and inflicted several wounds in his throat and breast. Finding, however, that he had not reached the vital part, he threw himself out of the window, and met the death he sought. The neighbours having been alarmed by the cries of the woman, entered the place and found her lying on the ground weltering in her blood, but still alive, and hopes are entertained that her life may be saved. The general supposition is that the old man had been seized with a sudden attack of mental derangement.—*Gaillon*.

THE WRECK OF HER MAJESTY'S SHIP ORPHEUS.

THE Secretary of the Admiralty has received a letter from Captain Jenkins, of her Majesty's ship *Miranda*, with inclosures, reporting the steps taken to search for the bodies of the officers and men wrecked in her Majesty's ship *Orpheus*, and the honours paid to the remains of the late Commodore Burnett, C.B. We subjoin the latter documents:—

"Her Majesty's ship *Harrier*, Manukau Harbour, N.Z.

"27th February, 1863.

"Sir,—Immediately after my arrival in this ship at the heads of Manukau Harbour, parties were sent to search the beaches for the bodies of the crew of the *Orpheus*.

"I found it necessary to send these parties away provisioned for several days, as the difficulty of travelling is so great as to render it useless to send people for one day only. On the return of a party under charge of Mr. Sedmond, master, on the 16th inst., I received information that a body, supposed to be that of Commodore Burnett, C.B., had been buried by the natives of a village twenty-seven miles distant, and they wished the governor's authority to give it up. I immediately weighed, and proceeded to Ouehunga, and the next morning called on the governor, who afforded me every assistance in his power. I the same day despatched Lieutenant Hunt, with Mr. Jerningham, midshipman, and ten men with six days' provisions by the colonial steamer *Avon* to Paratutai, with orders to proceed by the beach to endeavour to identify the body, and, if possible, bring it back to Ouehunga, for the purpose of interring it with military honours. The next morning (the 10th) I started over the land for the village referred to (Waitakeri), accompanied by Lieutenant Bates, 66th Regiment, interpreter to the forces, and Hone Hipoa, who was charged with a letter from the governor to the Maori chief, desiring him to afford me every assistance. I reached Waitakeri the next morning at nine o'clock, and found that Lieutenant Hunt and party had arrived the night before, having identified the body as that of the late commodore by marks on his linen. It being impossible to transport the remains by the beach, the natives undertook to do so by land, a task almost impossible to our people unused to the bush. This they succeeded in doing by two a.m. on the morning of the 23rd instant. In the meantime I have returned to Auckland and arranged with Lieutenant-General Cameron, C.B., that the corpse should lie in state in Fort Britomart until the next day, when it should be interred with military honours. A detailed account of the funeral is annexed. Up to this time fifty bodies have been discovered and buried either by the natives or by the parties sent for that purpose. Amongst them are those of Lieutenant Jekyll, R.N., Rev. B. Hazlewood, Mr. Gillham, secretary, and Mr. Gosage, assistant engineer. Such of the trinkets, &c. found upon them as are saved will be forwarded to the Admiralty direct, with a view to their being returned to their friends. The civil authorities removed the body of John Pascoe, chief boatswain's mate, to Auckland, for the purpose of a coroner's inquest being held. His remains were buried in the cemetery at Auckland. The few articles washed up from the wreck is astonishing; I have reason to believe, however, that the greater part has been driven to the northward; nothing that I have as yet heard of as being washed up would pay its carriage were it transported to Auckland. Such of the spars, &c. as have come under my own observation, and under that of the officers, are so completely broken and beaten into a sort of fibrous pulp as to be entirely useless, and shows how violent must have been the force of the sea. Nothing now is visible of the wreck but the stump of a lower mast, which appears to have been forced over the bank into deep water, and to be anchored there by its rigging. I sent the master in the colonial steamer *Avon* to examine the channel and wreck, and he reports ten fathoms all round this mast, and no other portion of the ship visible. The bearings are as follows: Parera Island, N. by W.; Nine Hin, N.E. by E. $\frac{1}{2}$ E.; just open of Paratutai.—I have the honour, &c.,

(Signed) "F. W. SULLIVAN, Commander.

"Captain Robert Jenkins, Senior Naval Officer, H.M.S. *Miranda*.
"Detail of the honours paid to the remains of the late Commodore Burnett, C.B., commanding the Australian station.

"The remains of the late Commodore Burnett, C.B., senior officer on this station, arrived at the Wynyard Pier, Auckland, at two a.m. of the 23rd inst. They were received by a guard of honour furnished by the 40th Regiment, commanded by Lieutenant Hobbs, and at once removed to Fort Britomart. The commodore's broad pendant was hoisted half-mast on board the *Harrier*, and kept so until sunset the next day, as were the colours also. At 2.30 p.m. on the 24th inst., the procession formed as follows:—Battalion of six companies, under Colonel Leslie, C.B.; band 40th Regiment, band 70th Regiment, mounted battery of artillery; pall-bearers—Colonel Chute, Lieutenant Swann, R.N., Colonel Galloway; Corps drawn on gun-carriage of *Harrier* by sixteen survivors of *Orpheus*; pall-bearers—Lieutenant Hunt, R.N., Colonel Moned, C.B., Dr. Ayre, R.N., chief mourner, Commander Sullivan; 100 seamen and marines of *Harrier*, naval officers, naval volunteers, volunteers, Royal Engineers, military officers, Lieutenant-General Cameron and staff, colonial ministers, civilians. Twenty minute guns were fired from Fort Britomart, commencing when the procession started. The battery took up a position close to the grave, and fired a salute of nine guns at the termination of the service, which was followed by three volleys of musketry from the battalion under the command of Colonel Leslie, C.B. The greatest respect and sympathy was shown by the public, the public offices and shops being closed, and many thousands of the inhabitants followed the procession. The *Harrier* also fired twenty minute guns at Ouehunga, commencing precisely at half-past two p.m., and just before sunset a salute of nine guns was fired in slow saluting time, being so timed that, as the last gun fired, the broad pendant of the late commodore was sadly struck, and the colours hauled down at sunset.

(Signed) "F. W. SULLIVAN, Commander."

ESCAPE OF MDLLE. TITIENS.—This lady had a narrow escape from being burnt to death on the stage of Her Majesty's Theatre on Saturday evening. At the close of one of her brilliant *seas* several bouquets were thrown upon the stage. The accomplished artist having collected them, advanced to the footlights, and gracefully presented one to Signor Ardi, the conductor of the orchestra. While in the act of handing the flowers to the *maestro* her muslin sleeve ignited from one of the lamps. With remarkable presence of mind Mdle. Titien seized the light material in her hand, and instantly quenched the flame, by which, but for this heroic act, she would probably in the next moment have been immolated. The accident was observed by the audience, whose delight at the artist's escape and prompt resumption of the duties of the scene gave rise to a burst of applause.

BAND OF HOPE UNION.—The annual meeting of this society was held on Monday evening at Exeter Hall, Mr. S. Morley in the chair. The Rev. M. M'Cree read the report of the operations of the union for the past year, which had been of a gratifying and successful character. There were six agents now constantly employed in promoting the principles of the union by means of lectures, meetings, &c. A few months since a conference attended by seventy delegates had been held at Darlington, which has resulted in an important auxiliary being formed in the north of England. The committee had decided that for the future, in consequence of the wide-spread movement of the union, it should be called the United Kingdom Band of Hope Union. The income for the past year had been 94*l.*, being 21*l.* in excess of any previous year, and a donation of 50*l.* to the fund had been received from Mr. S. Morley. The report gratefully acknowledged the services rendered to the fund by the lectures of the Rev. Mr. Spurgeon and other ministers.



GOOD NEWS.

GOOD NEWS.

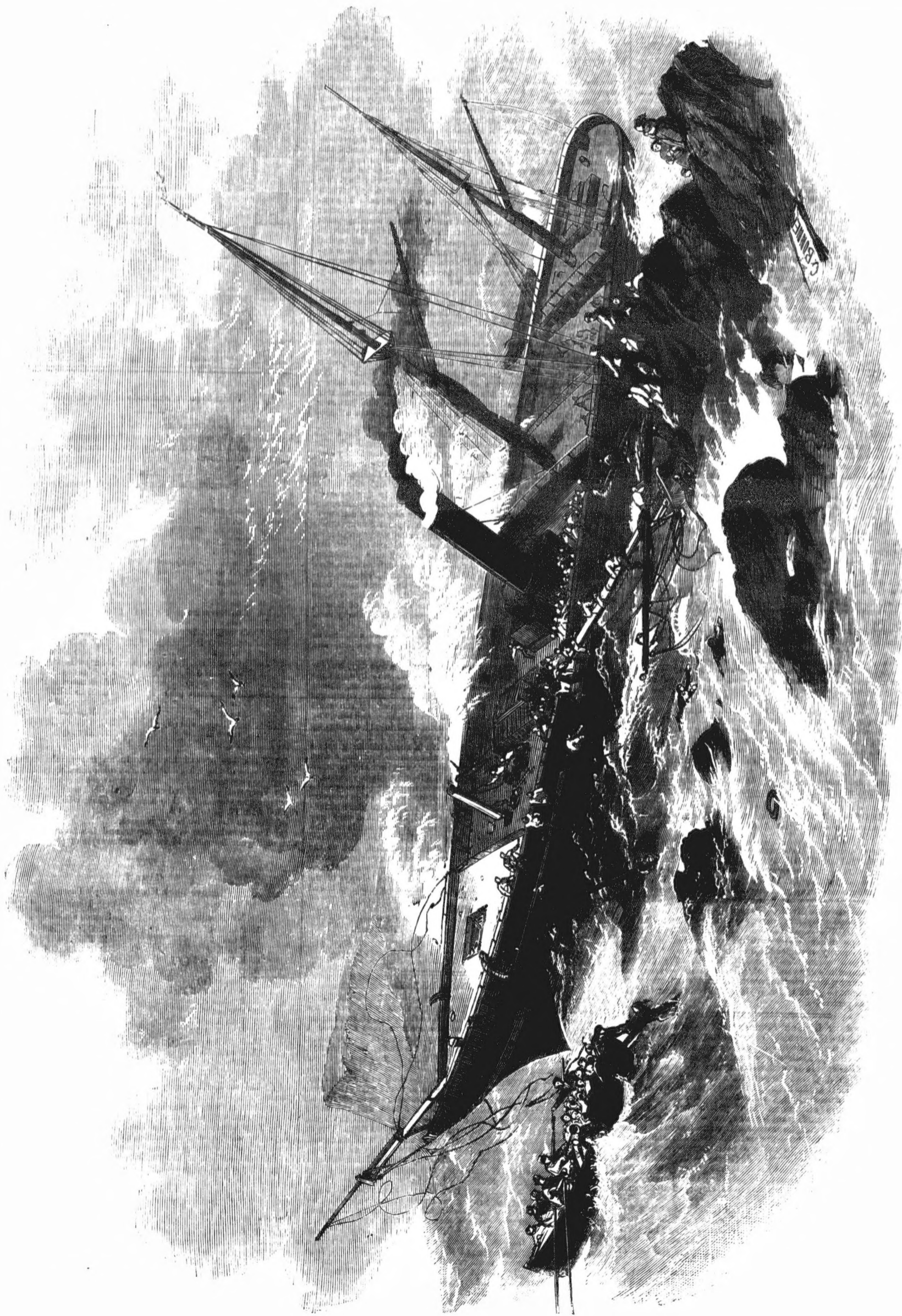
We all like to hear good news, but in some cases, especially where tender and delicate women are concerned, the reception of good news is too much for the system, and the body gives way beneath the action of the heart. We have an instance of this in the case before us. The poor lassie has heard of her lover's weal and success in that terrible Italian campaign, where France and Sardinia fought side by side. Jeannette can scarce believe that Jeanot is all right, and that he is sound in limb, though he has won promotion and glory in the battle-field. For months she had heard nothing—some said he was dead. She would not believe it—but it

might be true. And she sat day by day brooding over the question, wasting away, till all at once there came a letter, and the revolution is nearly fatal. Wait awhile, good mother and tender sister!—one triumphant will bring her back to life. Jeannette and Jeanot shall be happy yet. The painting here engraved is by a Frenchman, M. Augée.

An Australian letter says:—"A white man named James Morrill, a native of Maldoz, in Essex, has been just discovered in the Burdekin district, having lived for seventeen years among the aborigines of the north without seeing a white man. He was a carpenter in

the bark Peruvian, from Sydney to China, wrecked in March, 1846, on the Horse-shoe Reef, near the entrance of Port Denison. He escaped in a boat with the captain and other passengers. They drifted northward for many days, and at last were thrown on the coast. All but Morrill soon died. His long residence among the blacks had not caused him to forget his native tongue. He gives an unfavourable account of the feeling of the northern blacks to white people. He is at present in Brisbane."

The lighting of Paris, it is stated, is to be entrusted to M. J. Van Malderan, who has invented a new electric light, one jet of which is equal to 2,260 jets of gas. The Place Saint Sulpice is destined to be the first where the essay is to be tried.—*Builder*.



THE LOSS OF THE ANGLO-SAXON AND NEARLY 300 LIVES

Theatricals, Music, etc.

HER MAJESTY'S.—Donizetti's admired opera "La Figlia del Regimento" was produced on Tuesday, on which occasion Mlle Artol made her debut. On Thursday, Verdi's "Il Trovatore" was performed, and to-night (Saturday) "Les Huguenots" is to be produced, with all the strength at the disposal of the management.—Signor Giuglini is to be the *Raoul*, Mr. Santley the *Count*, and Mlle Titens *Valentine*.

COVENT GARDEN.—Mozart's "Don Giovanni" was played for the second time on Tuesday. On Thursday, Auber's "Masaniello" was repeated, and to-night (Saturday) Flotow's "Martha" will be performed for the second time. On Monday, being an extra night, Meyerbeer's grand opera "Le Prophete" is to be produced.

DRURY LANE.—Mr. Lumley, well known in the musical world as the lessee and manager of Her Majesty's Theatre, has announced three "benefit performances" to be given, not at the theatre with which he was so long connected, but at Drury Lane—a circumstance which has naturally excited considerable surprise, and as to which we think it necessary only to say that it is not at all to be attributed to the present lessee of Her Majesty's Theatre. The principal "artists" who at different times have been members of Mr. Lumley's company have come forward in his behalf in a manner honourable to themselves and to him. Madlle. Piccolomini (the Marchioness Gastani) has come all the way from Florence, "for the sole purpose" (says Mr. Lumley's announcement) "of rendering a service to the director who had the good fortune of first making known her piquant, original, and fascinating talent to the English public." The following graceful letter has been addressed to Mr. Lumley:—

"Monsieur Lumley,—Having learned that it is your intention to give three *soirées* for your benefit at the Theatre Royal Drury Lane, on the 23rd of May, the 3rd of June, and 8th of June, we beg to inform you that we shall be charmed to lend you our assistance; delighted to have it in our power to be of any way useful to our old director under circumstances so interesting.

"**THESE TITENS, ANTONIO GIUGLINI, LUIGI ARDITI, P. VIALOTTI, L. GASSIER, ENRICO DELLE SEDIE, PIETRO FERRANTI.**"

We learn, moreover, that Madame Alboni and Madame Amalia Ferraris have signified their desire to take part in this demonstration. The performances are to take place on Monday May 25; Wednesday, June 3; and Monday, June 8. We understand that the first will consist of "La Traviata," and the second of "Don Giovanni." The orchestra and chorus will be those of Her Majesty's Theatre, and Signor Arditi will act as the conductor.

HAYMARKET.—The long-promised comedy by Lady Gifford was produced at this house on Saturday, under the title of "Finesse; or, Spy and Counter-Spy." The crowded and distinguished audience were attentive throughout; the scenery and appointments were all in the best taste; the actors—allowing for the imperfections of a first night—did the utmost justice to their author; and the result was the usual demonstrations at the close of the piece. The scene is laid at Messina, but the treatment of the characters, the sentiment, and the action are purely English. The most important parts are Dr. Bertrand (Mr. Wigan), Mr. John Poppleton (Mr. Buckstone), Captain Mortimer (Mr. Howe), Jules d'Artigny (Mr. W. Farren), and Mrs. Bobbin (Mrs. Wigan). Dr. Bertrand is a Frenchman who, during the revolution in France, supposes he has lost a son, who, for desertion from the conscription, was sentenced to be shot. This son is Jules d'Artigny, and he is sent as a spy to serve the English cause by Dr. Bertrand, who, believing him to be a youth of energy, and not knowing the relationship that exists between them, is not scrupulous as to his probable fate. The character of Dr. Bertrand may certainly be considered one of Mr. Wigan's finest performances; cheerfulness and grace, mingled with real pathos, render the character one of great distinction, and its artistic development made the conception by the authoress a perfect living reality. Never was Mr. Buckstone better suited, and never did this genial actor shine to greater advantage; as a mock sailor, he hitched up his trousers, danced a double hornpipe, wore his pigtail, and altogether demeaned himself as a thorough-bred "salt" should do. Notwithstanding the applause bestowed on this play on the first night, we cannot predict for it a very extended career.

PRINCESS'S.—This house reopens on Wednesday next with a new grand drama, in which Miss Amy Sedgwick and Miss Lydia Thompson will appear.

NEW PHILHARMONIC CONCERTS.—The third concert of this season was held on Wednesday last at St. James's Hall, and, if possible, proved to be even more attractive than the two previous concerts. We congratulate Dr. Wylde the conductor, and founder of these charming concerts, upon having collected, single handed, one of the most splendid bands ever heard in St. James's Hall. The solo instrumentalists were Mr. J. F. Barnett, (pupil, we believe, of Dr. Wylde,) and one of the most rising pianists of the day, and M. Sainton, violinist. The vocalists were Madlle. Fioretti and Signor Tamberlik. The finished and brilliant vocalisation of Madlle. Fioretti were equally conspicuous in the cavatina, "Ernani, involami," in the bolero in "Les Vepres Siciliennes," which she was encored in. Tamberlik's fine version of "Il mio tesoro" was received with great favour by a crowded and most fashionable audience. Too much praise cannot be given to Dr. Wylde. The band under his able conducting, was perfection.

THE GOVERNMENT LABOUR SCHEME FOR LANCASHIRE.—Mr. Rawlinson, C.E., the Government commissioner sent into Lancashire to report on the possibility of finding employment for the able-bodied operatives, has already visited many of the distressed towns in that district. It is understood that there is not one of those places which does not present features requiring the attention of the local authorities. In many places drains and sewers require constructing, waterworks require improving, streets require alterations, and public burial grounds and parks and play-grounds want forming. Upon such works as these, and street and other improvements, some 500,000*l.* might easily be expended. At Ashton-under-Lyne, Oldham, and Rochdale, it is proposed already to make a park for the people; and there are many other towns that will doubtless readily follow their example so soon as Government make it known on what terms and conditions they are prepared to advance the money. The operatives themselves are very anxious to be employed upon such works.

The question is constantly asked, which is the best sewing machine? The answer we give is that which will do the greatest variety of work. Most will do nothing but plain sewing; but there are some which equally apply to plain and ornamental work. Those of Newton, Wilson, & Co., of 144, High Holborn, are the best of this description.—[*Advt.*]

The best remedy for toothache, tic-doloureux, face-ache, neuralgia, and all nervous affections, is Dr. Johnson's Toothache and Tic Pills, used according to the directions, allay pain, effectually harden the nerves in decayed teeth, and give power to the whole nervous system, without affecting the bowels. A box is sent free by post for four-ten stamps, from Kendall, chemist, Clapham-road, London.—[*Advt.*]

THE EPSOM DERBY.

THE Derby Day at Epsom is the the great English carnival. All classes enjoy themselves. The costermonger in his rickety "trap," with a family party within, is as happy and jolly as my lords and my ladies in their dashing four-in-hand and splendidly equipped barouche, with its fast four posters. It is high day and holiday with the vagabond population of the kingdom; for by hook or by crook, by fair means or foul, all the gipsies, card-sharps, thimble-riggers, &c., &c., seem to make Epsom down a general rendezvous on the Derby Day. Betting is universal. Ninety-nine out of every hundred of Englishmen have bets upon the Derby, and even the fairer sex feel interested in the issue of the race, as many hundreds of dozens of gloves depend upon its result. Epsom Downs on the Derby Day presents a spectacle that can only be witnessed in England, and that only Englishmen can thoroughly appreciate. The most brilliant feminine toilettes are there exhibited, and if the weather happens to be dry and sultry, the dust plays sad havoc with the handwork of the milliners. There is likewise an immense consumption of edibles and potables on the Derby Day. We cannot venture to guess the number of hampers provided by Fortnum and Mason for the occasion, but it must be tremendous. The excitement is at its height when the horses reach Tattenham Corner on the turn which leads into straight running to the winning-post; for it is there the condition and stamina of the animals become apparent, the worst horses being speedily tailed off or left behind after rounding the corner. The return home is far more uproarious than the going down to Epsom. All reserve and decorum are at once repudiated, and "chaff" becomes the order of the day. Ladies, as our front illustration shows, change head gear with gentlemen, and bedeck their hats with those little wooden dolls that were once such a popular institution at defunct Greenwich Fair, and still maintain their popularity at Epsom.

The departed "humours of Bartlemy Fair" were nothing in comparison with the junketings on the ride home from Epsom. Pea-shooters are at a premium, and showers of that dainty vegetable are poured from the roofs of aristocratic drags upon the heads of the curious foot passengers, who have turned out for the purpose of witnessing the "swells" coming home from the Derby. Not unfrequently the perpetrators of such acts of assault and battery upon the persons of her Majesty's lieges find themselves next morning in the awful presence of a police magistrate, who, however, generally looks with lenient eye upon the peccadilloes of a Derby Day.

The road to Epsom, for a great portion of the way, is lined with pretty villas, and many "select academies for young ladies." The blinds of these establishments are rigidly closed on the Derby Day. In order that the eyes of their fair occupants may not encounter the profane gaze of the dashing Guardsmen that crowd the tops of the "spicy drags" that attract such general attention and admiration. On the whole, the return home from the Derby, in fine weather, is one of the most animated of spectacles, and presents such eccentricities and vagaries as cannot be witnessed in any other country.

Nearly the entire peirage may be seen on Epsom downs at the Derby race; and albeit Lord Shaftesbury's name never appears in the list of fashionables on the grand stand, we almost suspect that his pious lordship, disguised, perhaps, as a gipsy or a policeman, witnesses the "great event," unknown and unseen, from some snug little corner of the course. Lords Palmerston and Derby are constant visitors to Epsom downs on the day of the great race, both being proprietors and runners of race-horses. Royalty prefers the comparative quiet of Ascot to the noise and bustle of Epsom, and we believe the Queen has only been present at one Derby race.

It was scarcely to be expected, even had the weather been more favourable, that the numbers on the Downs would be as great as last year, for then the International Exhibition was open, and the town was full to overflowing.

At ten o'clock there was a slight prospect of a fine day, and for an hour or so the rain held up. The West-end was by this time all astir. At the Regent-circus numbers of drags and omnibuses waited for passengers and were rapidly filled. Dashing equipages and stylish four-in-hands rattled along, occupied by the most fashionable and aristocratic classes, but, though they started away with open carriages, they were soon compelled to close them up again, as the weather changed for the worse.

The Clapham-road presented by noon a scene of the greatest animation; the distinction which had existed in the morning ceased to exist. Fashionable carriages, pleasure vans, donkey carts, all mingled together, and struggled for the leading place. Hansom cabbies performed most marvellous feats in getting through the smallest possible spaces. Although the dust was on this occasion absent, its damaging effect was more than supplied by the continuous rain. The houses on the road presented, as usual, a very gay appearance; windows were filled with elegantly dressed ladies, the British Orphan Asylums were filled with little inmates, who seemed heartily to enjoy the sight; flags were suspended, and at the Elephant and Castle, Kennington-gate, and many other leading points along the route, considerable numbers of persons had congregated, and indulged in the description of jokes, not always of the most polite or encouraging description, with the gentlemen bound to the Derby.

THE DERBY RACE.

Maccaroni	1	Challoner.
Lord Clifden	2	Fordham.
Rapid Rhone	3	
Blue Mantle	4	

Thirty-one ran.

THE FRENCH DERBY.

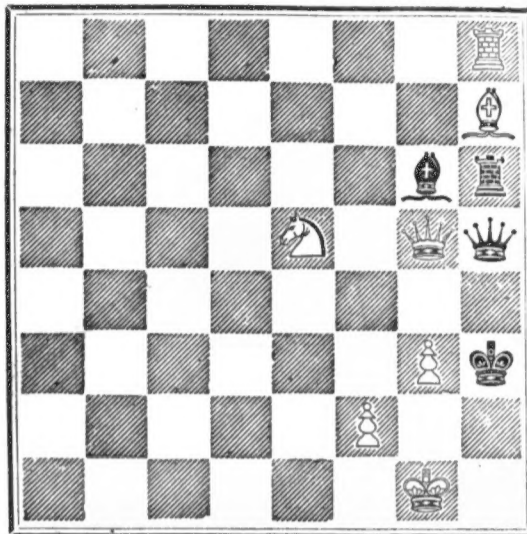
A PARIS letter of Monday has the following:—"The French Derby ran at Chantilly is just over. The better the day the worse the deed, you will say, but the French have their way of keeping the Sabbath, and we have ours. The Confederates have achieved a signal triumph; a M. A. de Montgomery, a citizen of New Orleans, is the owner of a mare, the only steed in his stable, but with this mare he has contrived to win the French Derby, beating Lord Stamford's Armagnac, and a dozen other horses of high repute. Lord Stamford's horse was first favourite, even to the last; but the Southern States mare, La Touques, found many backers; amongst them, the Duke de Gramont-Caderousse, won 60,000 francs; another American gentleman, Mr. Wilson, 50,000, and the owner cleared 300,000*l.*, having hedged a like sum just before the race. Dollar ran a good second, and Armagnac a very bad fifth. It was a well-run race, and rarely has one been seen so well contested. The English betting men lost heavily; they were all on Armagnac, Lord Stamford's trainer having confidently predicted his triumph even up to the moment of starting. The French Derby is a very different affair from that which will come off on Wednesday next at Epsom. In the first place, it is run on a Sunday; in the next place, the vehicles on the course, including every kind of omnibus, amounted to fourteen in all. There may have been 4,000 or 5,000 persons present, and even this attendance was pointed out to the attention of the English as a proof of the French taste for racing. But the most remarkable feature in the arrangements is the forced separation of the ladies of the *demi-monde* from those who are reputed virtuous. There are two grand stands; from one of these all dames of blemished fame—and their name is legion—are rigorously excluded; they are penned off into the other, and, as you may suppose, their tribune is the best attended. They are got up expressly for the occasion, in pork-pie hats, yellow coats with the highest of heels, displaying liberally laced petticoats, and, in many cases, ankles which would shake the saintship of an anchoress.

Chess.

PROBLEM No. 110.—By GAMBIT.

(For Beginners)

Black.



White.

White to move, and mate in three moves.

[From the Sporting Gazette.]

The following clever games were recently contested between Signor Dubois and Mr. Alfred Kempe, the former giving the odds of the Pawn and move.

GAME 1.

(Remove Black King's Bishop's Pawn.)

White.	Black.
Mr. Kempe.	Signor Dubois.
1. P to K 4	1. P to K 3
2. P to Q 4	2. P to K Kt 3
3. P to K B 4	3. P to Q 4
4. P to K 5	4. P to K B 4
5. B to Q Kt 5 (ch)	5. Q Kt to B 3
6. K Kt to B 3	6. P takes P
7. Q takes P	7. K Kt to K 2
8. Castles	8. Kt to K B 4
9. Q to Q R 4	9. Q to Q Kt 3 (ch)
10. K to R square	10. P to K R 4 (d)
11. P to Q B 4	11. P to K R 5
12. Kt to K Kt 5	12. B to Q 2
13. P takes Q P	13. P takes P
14. P to K 6	14. Kt to Kt 6 (ch) (b)
15. P takes Kt	15. P takes P (dis ch)
16. Kt to K R 3	16. B takes P
17. P to K B 5 (c)	17. B takes B P
18. R to K square (ch)	18. K to B 2
19. B to K 3	19. B to Q B 4
20. Q to Q Kt 3	20. B to K 5
21. K to Kt square (d)	21. R takes Kt (e)
22. P takes R	22. Kt to Q 5

Resigns

(a) Black has opened his game in an irreproachable manner. The advance of the King's Rook's Pawn is exceedingly well timed, as will be seen soon.

(b) Very well played, and capably followed up.

(c) Had he played 17. R to K square, Black would have simply replied with 17. R to K B 2

(d) He has clearly no better resource.

(e) The termination is very clever, and is a favourable illustration of Signor Dubois' bold and vigorous style of play.

GAME 2.

(Remove Black King's Bishop's Pawn.)

White.	Black.
Mr. Kempe.	Signor Dubois.
1. P to K 4	1. Q Kt to B 3
2. P to Q 4	2. P to Q 4
3. P to K 5	3. B to K B 4
4. K Kt to B 3 (f)	4. P to K 3
5. B to Q 3	5. B to K Kt 5
6. Castles (g)	6. Kt takes Q P
7. B takes K R P (h)	7. Kt takes Kt (ch)
8. P takes Kt	8. R takes B
9. P takes B	9. Q to K R 5
10. B to K B 4	10. K Kt to R 3
11. P to K B 3	11. B to Q B 4 (ch)
12. K to R square (i)	12. P to K Kt 4
13. B to K Kt 3	13. Q takes B (j)
14. P takes Q	14. Kt takes P (double ch)
15. K to Kt 2	15. R mates

(f) 4. P to K Kt 4 may also be played with advantage at this point.

(g) This was very ill-advised. He would have done much better to protect the Queen's Pawn.

(h) This attempt to regain the lost Pawn involves the first player in still greater difficulties, as it enables Black to bring his Rook to bear at once upon the adverse King's entrenchments.

(i) Perhaps 12. K to K 2 would have been better.

(j) Very ingenious, leading to a very pretty mate.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 105.

White.	Black.
1. B to K 5	1. Q takes P (ch)
2. B takes Q	2. B takes B
3. K to Kt square	3. R to K Kt square
4. Q takes B P (ch)	4. P takes Q
5. Kt to R 6 (ch)	5. K to B square
6. R mates	

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 106.

White.	Black.
1. B to Kt 2	1. K moves
2. B to K B 2	"
3. B to K Kt 3 (mate)	

Law and Police.

POLICE COURTS.

WESTMINSTER.

PAROCIAL INHUMANITY.—A very poor but creditable-looking woman, apparently seventy years of age, applied to the magistrate to give her some relief. Applicant said that she was in great need, and had been refused assistance by the parish of St. Luke's, Chelsea. Having for a number of years been afflicted, she had been forced to seek parochial aid, and had received it, but now that she really needed it most she was denied. Mr. Arnold asked her whether she had seen the relieving-officer? Applicant replied that she had, but he refused to do anything for her. She knew his name—it was Rogers, and she told him her necessities, but they were perfectly unheeded. He said he did not know anything of her, and that was all she could get out of him. There was no doubt about her claim to be maintained by St. Luke's, Chelsea, as it was her mother's parish, and she (the applicant) had been in the workhouse several times. She had been an inmate for two years together. Mr. Arnold inquired of the poor woman whether she was capable of following any employment? Applicant said that she had long been nearly blind and could do nothing. The relieving officer refused to assist her even with a night's shelter. She was houseless and without food, and therefore entreated that the magistrate would help her. Mr. Arnold asked when she saw the relieving officer? Applicant said the previous day. Mr. Arnold immediately directed one of the summoning officers to go with the unfortunate woman to the parish, and say that her case ought to be attended to.

CLERKENWELL.

SEDUCTION AND DISGRACE.—A SAD STORY.—Amelia Gould, a respectable-looking lady like young woman, and who, whilst she sat in the defendant's box supporting her face with one hand and smoothing the curly hair of her child with the other, seemed to command the attention of every one in court, was charged before Mr. D'Eyncourt with using threatening language to Mr. George Fiddle, a master boot and shoe maker, of 47, Leather-lane, whereby he went in fear of his life. Mr. John Wakeling, solicitor, of Clerkenwell, attended for the complainant, and said, as it was of no use keeping anything from the court, he would state that the complainant and defendant had lived together as man and wife, and the result of that intimacy was one child, which the defendant had with her, and which the complainant was very anxious to get hold of for the purpose of putting it to school. The complainant had had no wish to discard the defendant, and would have continued his cohabitation had it not been for her drunken, dissipated habits, and for her continually threatening his life. He should prove his case, and ask his worship to make defendant find good sureties to keep the peace towards the complainant and her Majesty's subjects. The complainant, a tall, powerful-looking man, with a profusion of black whiskers and moustache, said he was a single man, and had been cohabiting with the defendant as his wife at his place of business, 47, Leather-lane, for the last six years. He was very much afraid of her, and really thought she would do him some grievous bodily harm. In consequence of her drunken and quarrelsome conduct, his brother had left the house. On Monday last his brother was with him, and they asked the defendant to cook them some mackerel for supper, she being drunk at the time. She then became very violent, called his brother and him bad names, and said to him, "You wretch, I'll stick a knife in you—I'll screw a knife round in you," at the same time seizing him by the whiskers and pulling them. Since then she had left him, and being afraid she would return and kill him, he had taken the present proceedings. Mr. Richard Fiddle, shoemaker, of 13, Bedford place, Commercial-road, and Police-constable Ranger, 193 G, proved the defendant was drunk and threatened the complainant. The defendant, who spoke impulsively, said that her parents were respectable, and had it not been for the conduct of the complainant she never would have been placed in such a disgraceful position. She went to reside with him as servant, and taking advantage of her loneliness he had seduced her, and now brought her to this court to complete her shame. She denied that she had ever threatened him, and as for killing him no such thought had ever entered her head. All he wanted was to get hold of her child. Mr. D'Eyncourt said the defendant must find a respectable surety in the sum of £10 to keep the peace for three months. Miss Gould then preferred a charge of assault against the previous complainant, and showed several bruises on her arms, which she stated he had done on Monday last. He had frequently ill-used her. Mr. Wakeling denied the charge, and called the defendant's brother, who stated that she got the bruises by falling when she was drunk. Miss Gould: You say that because you have had a child by my servant, and I told you so. Mr. D'Eyncourt dismissed the complaint, and Miss Gould was locked up for want of a surety.

MARLBOROUGH STREET.

A BEGGING LETTER IMPOSTOR.—Jane Johnson, a young woman, daughter of a notorious begging-letter impostor living at Westminster, was charged before Tyrwhitt with endeavouring to obtain charitable contributions at 88, Duke-street, St. James's by means of false and fraudulent pretences. Jane Sweeting, servant to Mrs. Roberts, of 58, Duke-street, St. James's, said that about six weeks ago the prisoner called and asked to see Mrs. Monteth, and gave her a note to give to Mr. Monteth. The prisoner was told to call again, but did not do so. Mr. James Monteth said he lodged at 38, Duke-street, and about six weeks ago, a note purporting to come from the Rev. Mr. Napier, of St. Luke's Parsonage, and containing a memorial on behalf of a Mrs. M'Alpin, was handed to him by the last witness, and as he had been imposed upon once before by a letter which purported to come from a clergyman at Buxton, when he gave the person bringing it half a sovereign, he told the last witness to tell the prisoner to call again, but she did not do so. James Fryer, one of the officers of the Mendicity Society, said that he apprehended the prisoner on Saturday, and on charging her with obtaining money from Mr. Monteth and other persons she admitted it. He then took the prisoner to 38, Duke-street, where the witness Sweeting identified her as the person who brought the letter about six weeks ago. He went, but could find no Rev. Mr. Napier or St. Luke's Parsonage. He knew the prisoner as the daughter of a notorious begging-letter impostor of the name of Johnson. Mr. Tyrwhitt committed the prisoner for three months with hard labour, stating that such offences did a great deal of mischief, as they stopped charitable persons from giving.

MARLYEBONE.

SMOKING IN RAILWAY CARRIAGES.—A summons was heard in the absence of a person named Augustus E. Tamplin, for that he did on the 4th of April unlawfully smoke in a certain carriage on the London and North Western Railway, contrary to the statute, &c. Mr. Adams Rivers Steel, a solicitor, said: On the day named I was coming from Kilburn by the London and North Western Railway in a first-class carriage. Defendant was smoking, and I complained of it. He would not desist, and I spoke to the ticket collector at Camden, and he requested me to speak to the guard. On our arrival at the platform, I did so, and the person gave the name of Augustus E. Tamplin, 107, Cambridge-street, Piccadilly. He was smoking when I got in, and said, "Do you know, sir, you are infringing the laws of the company?" and he said, "No," and another young gentleman said, "How is he to know that?" I said, "He can't help seeing, for it is up in the carriage." He then made use of bad language. I said to them, "Do you young people think that make old people fools?" They said, "Do you mind smoking?" and I said, "No, only the ladies ought to be thought of." It was only a few mornings ago, as I was coming up, some ladies entered a carriage, which stunk of smoke. This they left, and got into another carriage, but had no sooner got in than smoking was commenced, so that they got out of the frying-pan into the fire. I spoke to the gentlemen about it, and they said ladies had no right to come by that train as it was a business one. Mr. Yardley: I suppose he was a Cambridge man Mr. Steel: Very likely. He smoked all the way up, and his cigar was alight when he arrived at the platform. There was a very strong smell of tobacco. Mr. Yardley, after putting some questions, said: My object in putting these interrogatories is to see whether the railway people do their duty. I think there is a lack of duty on the part of railway officials in not putting a stop to the nuisance, and I can say there is not, in my opinion, throughout the kingdom, a railway exempt from this charge. That the railway officials do not do their duty is well known, and I must say that the first-class carriages are those that stink the most of tobacco smoke. The second-class carriages are far to be preferred in respect of being free from smell. I must say that when I travel in a first-class carriage I invariably suffer from head-aches through parties smoking, and perhaps it has been through a moral cowardice on my part that I have not taken the matter up as this practice has done. I won't specify any railway that this disagreeable practice is not carried out upon. It seems to me that these gentlemen of all others ought to be the parties to uphold the law and not break it. It had just occurred to me that on one occasion I put my head into a first-class carriage, and saw a gentleman smoking. I asked the porter if it was allowed, and received for answer, "Oh, yes, he is a director." Mr. Clapham: It is not allowed on our line. Mr. Yardley: It is a fine thing for the directors and managers to be exempt from their own bye-laws. I think, Mr. Steel, the ladies ought to be obliged to you. I shall fine this young gentleman 20s. and costs.

WORSHIP STREET.

A MAN OF BUSINESS.—Abraham Hyde, 53, whose exterior denoted very indifferent circumstances, although defended by an attorney, was charged before Mr. Leigh with working an illicit still. Mr. John Vanston, supervisor of excise, said: This morning early I went in company with a police-constable to a house in White Post-lane, Hackney-wick, and knocked at the front door, which was instantly opened by the prisoner. I said, "You have got an illicit still here?" He replied, "I have not," and endeavoured to prevent my passing him. I left him in the hands of the constable, and proceeding to a back room found the still in full work, with spirits running from the worm. There was a large quantity, perhaps about fifteen gallons, both in that and the adjoining apartment, a sample of which, very much over proof, I produce. In fact the place was a complete manufactory in an extensive way. While examining the stock, a woman entered, and claimed the prisoner as her husband. She was of respectable appearance, and said he had not supported her for six weeks, that she had found out by information from one of his sons where to discover him, and that it was the first time she had been in the house. Mr. Vann, for the prisoner, represented that he had only been in the place a short time, having entered into an arrangement with another man to teach him the art of making cordials, and was quite unaware of a still being in the house. The actual offender had escaped, while the prisoner freely opened the door to the excise officer. Mr. Vanston said all this was idle. The prisoner and his sons were well known in the business, and the former had robbed the revenue to a considerable extent. Other businesses were carried on in the premises that effectually deadened the smell of illicit distillation, and for that purpose prisoner protested that he was innocent, and a man of business, by trade a pastrycook, who had fallen into the hands of a designing fellow at the house, under pretence of teaching him the manufacture of colouring for soup. Mr. Leigh fined him £30, or in default three months' imprisonment, at the same time intimating he might memorialise the revenue. Mr. Vanston observed that in this instance it would be useless. Prisoner was removed in the van.

THAMES.

ROBBERY OF GOODS IN TRANSIT.—Henry Wood, a lighterman, aged 28, of 3, Grundy-street, Poplar, was brought before Mr. Woolrych, charged with stealing three pieces of new calico, the property of the Steam-tug and Lighterage Company. Mr. Stoddart, solicitor, appeared for the company, and said his clients, who were under heavy responsibilities, had been frequently robbed by their servants, who were well paid; and notwithstanding the examples made of dishonest lightermen, here was another case where goods had been plundered in their transit. The prisoner was entrusted with the navigation of a barge containing valuable goods, and had committed a gross breach of trust. William Wills, a day watchman in the East India Dock, stated that, on Monday afternoon, he saw the prisoner leaving the dock, and, as he looked very bulky, he stopped him, and asked him if he had anything concealed about his person? The prisoner replied, "Nothing!" He searched him, and discovered three pieces of calico fastened round his body. He asked the prisoner how he came by the property, to which he answered that a man outside the dock made him a present of it, and he fastened the linen around his body for security. He entirely disbelieved this very improbable story, and took the prisoner into custody. He afterwards inspected a barge, called the Horatio, belonging to the Thames Steam Tug and Lighterage Company, in the dock. It contained bales and cases of Manchester goods, intended to be put on board ship for exportation. One of the cases had been tampered with and plundered. It contained pieces of calico, exactly similar to those found upon the prisoner. Each piece of calico bore the name of the manufacturer, "James Barton and Son, Manchester," and an elephant, the device of the firm, in a corner. There were twenty yards in each piece. The case in question had been forced open and nailed up again in a clumsy manner. Valentine Charles Friend, an officer of the East and West India Dock Company, gave confirmatory evidence, and said the barge the prisoner belonged to was outside the dock. The Horatio was inside the dock, and the prisoner had been on board, assisted in the robbery, and secreted the stolen goods about his person. Mr. Stoddart asked for a remand to enable him to perfect the case, and make some inquiries about the prisoner and those who had charge of the Horatio. Mr. Woolrych remanded the prisoner for a week.

SOUTHWARK.

CANNIBALISM.—BITING A WOMAN'S EAR OFF.—Martin O'Connor, a powerful-looking man, was brought before Mr. Burcham, charged with committing a violent assault on Catherine O'Connor, his wife, and biting her right ear off.—The complainant, a dissipated-looking female, whose head was bandaged up, said she had been married to the prisoner four years, and up to the present time they had lived pretty comfortably together. On the previous afternoon, about three o'clock, her brother, who belonged to the militia, called at her house in Warwick-street, Borough-road, to see her. After a little conversation together, she accompanied him to a public-house in the neighbourhood, and remained there drinking until near eleven o'clock. About half an hour after she had left the public-house, her husband came in and abused her because she had been drinking. They then had a quarrel, when her husband knocked her about, but she did not know how she received the injuries to her head. She was however, sure that her husband did not do it. Mr. Burcham asked her what her husband struck her with? She replied, with his fists. The constable here said that when he took the prisoner into custody on the previous evening she told him that he struck her with a piece of iron, and afterwards that she fell against the fender. Witness, however, found her ear lying on the ground, and he now produced it for his worship's inspection. (Sensation.) Mr. Burcham told the constable he had better give his evidence in the usual way. Police-constable 494 A was then sworn, and said that a little before twelve on the previous night he was on duty in the Borough-road, when he was called into a house in Warwick-street, where he perceived the complainant lying on the floor, and bleeding profusely from a wound on the right side of her face. He helped her up, and perceived that her right ear had been entirely bitten off, and was attached to her hair hanging over her shoulders. He saw the prisoner in bed, and asked him how his wife got in that state? He said he did not know. She came home drunk and fell down, and must have injured herself that way. Witness took her to a doctor's, who told him that the ear had been bitten off. Mr. Burcham asked what state the parties were in? The constable replied that the prisoner was perfectly sober, but his wife was very much under the influence of drink. Mr. Burcham said that the charge was one of a very serious and brutal nature, and as the evidence of the surgeon would be required, he should remand the prisoner for a week. Bail was refused.

THREE MODEL POLICEMEN.—Henry Barrett, police-sergeant 16 L, William Jones, 151 L, and Henry Young, 81 L, well-known detective officers of many years' standing, were brought before Mr. Burcham, by order of Sir Richard Mayne, Chief Commissioner of Police, charged with extorting £9 from Mr. John Murray, a licensed victualler, formerly keeping the Victoria Tavern Waterloo-road, under the plea of getting his license transferred; also with attempting to obtain a further sum of £5 from him by threats. The prosecutor, on being sworn, said that he was a licensed victualler, and resided at No. 61, Upper-march, Lambeth. He formerly kept the Victoria Tavern in the Waterloo-road. On the 23rd of December last he was fined at this court £5 for harboring thieves. Neither of the prisoners was a witness on that occasion. About a week after that conviction, between eight and nine o'clock in the evening, the three prisoners came to the Victoria Tavern and called him on one side. Young told him that they had been appointed to watch his house by their superiors, and that upon their report it would depend whether he got his license renewed or transferred. This occurred in the lobby. Young then added, "We are your friends and shall want a bit of coin, as we know your game is to work the house up and let it." The witness told him he did not wish to act shabbily towards them, but that such was not his intention. They then went away. About a week afterwards Jones and Young called on him about the same time, and the witness told him that if you don't raise a bit of coin somehow we shall have to go along the water-side." Witness then gave Young half a sovereign, and they went away grumbling. They stopped about a quarter of an hour, and had some brandy and water. About eleven the same night Sergeant Barrett came into the house by himself, and led him to believe that the two other prisoners were disguised. He accordingly gave him a sovereign, saying, "That will make a half-sovereign for each of you." About fortnight after that all three of them came to the Victoria Tavern again, when Young said, "Governor, we are hard up to-night; we want a bit of coin to get some supper with." The witness told them they were too hard with him. He, however, took out 7s. 6d. from his pocket and handed it to Young, saying, "Here's all the silver I have got, and I am not going into my bar to allow my barman to see that I take money out to give to you." Barrett replied, "Don't take that petty sum; put it on the stairs and leave it." Jones said, "Never mind—come along." The witness told them, if they put the money on the stairs he should take it up and replace it in his pocket, and they should have nothing at all. Jones took the money then, and they all went away. About a week or ten days after that he was standing on the pavement outside his house, between eight and nine in the evening, when prisoners came up to him, and Young said, "Good evening, governor. We are—hard up to-night, and must have a bit of coin somewhere. Witness gave Young a half-sovereign. Young took the half-sovereign in his hand, and holding it out, exclaimed, "Half a sovereign be—what use is that to three of us? Give us another." Witness gave him another half-sovereign, and they went away. The witness let the house on the 23rd of

February to Mr. Goldby, and about a week after that, while he happened to be there, the prisoners came again, when Jones said, "Mr. Murray, we can be your friends or your enemies. We don't work for nothing." The witness said, "I want no further bother with you, but if things go on right there will be £5 for you." Jones said, "All right, we'll stick to you," and then they went away. The house was transferred to Mr. Goldby on the 18th of March; but a few days before that the witness was living at the Builders' Arms beerhouse, Peckham, and Barrett and Jones came to him there in a cab. It was about seven o'clock in the evening. They said they would stick to him about his license, so as to transfer the Victoria Tavern to Mr. Goldby. On the 21st of March, after the transfer, all three prisoners came again to the Builders' Arms, when Jones said to him, "We are come about the £5 you promised us." Witness said, "You have received it." Mr. Goldby had paid you the £5." Jones replied, "It cost all that to square one party, and we are not satisfied, and if you are in town on Monday or Tuesday, go to the Victoria Tavern, and it shall be returned to you." The witness here informed the magistrate that prior to that interview he had seen Mr. Goldby, who told him he had paid the prisoners the £5, £2 10s. of which he paid him back as his share. Mr. William Goldby confirmed the statement of the last witness as to the payment of £5 to the prisoners, and the repayment to him of £2 10s. Jane Murray, the wife of the prosecutor, stated that she had seen the prisoners at her husband's house. Mr. Lewis here said that was the case for the prosecution. Mr. Burcham said that had the case solely rested on the evidence of Murray, he should have had his doubts about convicting them; but the evidence of Mr. Goldby was conclusive. He convicted the prisoners of a violation of duty as police constables, and sentenced each to be kept at hard labour in the House of Correction for one month.

SERIOUS CHARGE OF STABBING.—William Cavanagh, a fishmonger, was brought up in custody of an officer of the M division, charged with stabbing Thomas West, who is at present lying in Guy's Hospital, suffering from the wounds inflicted on him. Emma West, the wife of the prosecutor, a shoemaker, residing in the Blue Anchor-road, Bermondsey, said that she knew the prisoner, who was an acquaintance of her husband's. They had been out together in the course of the evening, and about nine o'clock she heard a noise in the street. On going down to see what was the matter, she perceived her husband and prisoner quarrelling in the street. All of a sudden she saw the prisoner flourish a knife over his head, and her husband a moment afterwards ran up to her telling her that he had been stabbed. She saw blood flowing from a wound in his side, when she dragged him in, and shortly afterwards he was conveyed to Guy's Hospital, where he now remains. The prisoner was remanded.

ASSAULT BY A CABMAN.—On Monday, William Birch cabdriver, No. 13 98, was summoned by Mr. Thomas Bent, the superintendent of police of the London and South-Western Railway Company, for committing an assault upon Joshua Price, a porter in the employ of the company, while in the execution of his duty. The complainant said that on the previous Wednesday he was on duty on the outside platform of the South-Western Railway Terminus in the Waterloo-road, when the defendant drove up with his cab. The person who had hired the cab got out, when the defendant demanded half-a-crown from him. The witness hearing the distance mentioned, recommended him not to pay that sum, and referred him to the list of cab fares affixed to a board, on which the proper charge was set out at 6d. He turned round to the driver at the same time, and said to him, "How can you make such a charge, when you know that your fare is only 1s. 6d?" The prisoner, who was on his box, made use of very bad language, struck him across the head with his whip, and drove off instantly. The defendant said that he did not intend to strike the porter. The fact was, he was in the act of whipping the horse, when he accidentally struck the complainant. He denied having demanded more than his fare. The magistrate told him that, after hearing the evidence of the porter and Mr. Devonshire, who was a disinterested witness, he had no doubt he had committed the assault without the slightest provocation. He should therefore impose a fine of 15s. and costs, or fourteen days' imprisonment.

LAMBETH.

CHARGE OF MANSLAUGHTER.—William snelling, a gardener in the service of Mr. Leaf, of Lower Norwood, surrendered to his bail, to be further examined before Mr. Elliott, on a charge of manslaughter, in having caused the death of Mr. George Dixon, a cowkeeper, residing at Lower Norwood. Mr. Charnock appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. Humphreys, jun., for the defence. The prisoner and the deceased met on the night of Saturday week at the Horse Tavern, Lower Norwood, where they quarrelled, and, after some abuse, the deceased struck the prisoner with a saw. They closed and fell together; and in the second round the prisoner struck the deceased and knocked him down, and when taken up he was found to be in a state of insensibility. He was carried home to his residence, but did not rally, and soon after was found to be dead. Mr. Chapman, surgeon, said he had made a post-mortem examination of the body, and on examining the head found an extensive fracture, reaching from the right side of the skull to nearly the opposite side. There was also a piece of bone separated from the skull, which pressed against the brain so as to cause the rupture of one of the blood-vessels and the effusion of from two to three ounces of blood, and this was the immediate cause of death. In reply to the questions of the magistrate, Mr. Chapman said that it was impossible to have caused such an injury by the blow from a fist, and the fracture, in his opinion, must have been caused by a fall on some hard substance. The skull-bone of the deceased was extremely thin, not thicker than that of a boy fifteen years old, so that it was not very difficult to fracture it, and the injury was of so extensive a character that it was impossible to save him. Mr. Humphreys said he attended in the case at the request of Mr. William Leaf, the prisoner's master, and wished to say that the prisoner had lived for years with his present employer, by whom he was much respected, and, up to the present unfortunate occurrence, maintained the highest character as a peaceable and respectable man, and no person could more sincerely regret what had happened than he did. The deceased had been the aggressor, and met his death by a fall; and as it was doubtful whether, under the circumstances, a grand jury would find a bill, he (Mr. Humphreys) hoped his worship could reconcile it with his sense of duty to discharge the accused. Mr. Elliott replied that the case was one which must go for trial, but he would accept bail for the prisoner's appearance at the sessions.

HAMMERSMITH.

COMMITTAL FOR ARSON.—A man named Freer was finally examined on a charge of arson. It appeared from the evidence that about four o'clock on Wednesday morning, the 29th ult., Inspector Mackrell, of the D division, was walking along Harrow-road, in company of Sergeant White, when he saw a very strong reflection of fire. Sergeant White said, "What's that?" and the inspector replied that it looked like a fire. Instantly the prisoner, who was behind them, called out, "Yes, I did it." He also said that he had set a stack of straw on fire in four places. It was found that a stack of straw on the premises of Mr. Woodroff, a farmer near the Harrow-road Police-station, was on fire, and by the assistance rendered by the police, it was extinguished before any very great damage had been done. On the way to the station the prisoner said that Mr. Tubbs, the relieving-officer of Marylebone, had refused to admit him into the infirmary of the workhouse, and he told him that he would burn the house down or set some place on fire so as to obtain shelter. Mr. Tubbs and his clerk attended and gave evidence, from which it appeared that the prisoner was a tramp, and was offered by the house to be passed to his own parish, but he refused to accept that assistance. He wanted to be admitted into the infirmary, and as there was nothing the matter with him, his application was refused. He then went away threatening to set fire to the first farm or hayrick he came to. The prisoner denied that he refused to go into the workhouse. He said he took a doctor's order twice to Mr. Tubbs and he refused to admit him. Mr. Ingham committed the prisoner for trial.

GREENWICH.

A POLITE HIGHWAYMAN.—Robert Jones, aged 30, described as an engine fitter, of 17, Wilson-street, Deptford, was charged with assaulting and robbing on the highway Mrs. Louisa Anne Taurios, of 13, Orom's-hill-grove, Greenwich. The prosecutrix said that the other morning between eleven and twelve o'clock, she was proceeding towards Kilham from Blackheath. When in Kidbrooke-fields she stopped to pick some wild flowers, and was endeavouring to reach a place of May with her parasol, when the prisoner came up, and offered to reach the May for her if she would lend him the parasol. She did so, and the prisoner obtained the May and gave it to her, at the same time returning the parasol. In an instant afterwards the prisoner seized her by the neck, threw her on the ground, placed one hand over her mouth, and held her by the throat with the other hand at the same time. She struggled with the prisoner for nearly a quarter of an hour, and, feeling his fingers tightly pressed into her throat, she begged that he would not murder her. The prisoner then put his hand into one of her pockets and took out a purse containing some silver money, and afterwards took from her an eye-glass and a portion of a gold chain, which he broke from her neck. He then ran away. Police-constable Nute, 150 B, said that from a description given by the prosecutrix he apprehended the prisoner in Deptford-broadway. When told the nature of the charge against him the prisoner made no reply, and on witness searching his lodgings he discovered the stolen portion of the gold chain produced. The prisoner declined putting any questions to the witnesses. Mr. Superintendent Bray said he had to apply that the prisoner might be remanded, as he believed other similar charges would be proved against him. The magistrate remanded the prisoner.

HUMAYOUN'S TOMB, DELHI.

The following interesting particulars respecting the capture of the King of Delhi, at Humayoun's Tomb, by Captain Hodson, are extracted from a letter. It is written by one intimately acquainted with all his proceedings during the siege, who had the account at the time from himself and other eye-witnesses:—

"Captain Hodson's position officially was—assistant quarter master-general and intelligence officer on the commander-in-chief's own staff. His reports were to be made to him direct, without the intervention of the quartermaster-general, or any other person.

"For this appointment, which was then a most responsible one, as intelligence of the enemy's movements and intentions were of the utmost importance, his long acquaintance with Sikhs and Afghans, and his having been similarly employed in the Panjab war, had peculiarly fitted him. Of course, there were always plenty of traitors in the enemy's camp ready to sell their own fathers for gain, or to avoid punishment, and he was invested with full power to promise reward or punishment, in proportion to the deserts of those who assisted him.

"On our taking possession of the city gate, reports came in that thousands of the enemy were evacuating the city by the other gates, and that the King, also, had left his palace. We fought our way inch by inch to the palace walls, and then found truly enough that its vast arena was void. The very day after we took possession of the palace (the 20th) Captain Hodson received information that the King and his family had gone with a large force out of the Ajmere-gate to the Kootub. He immediately reported this to the general commanding, and asked whether he did not intend to send a detachment in pursuit, as with the King at liberty and heading so large a force our victory was next to useless, and we might be besieged instead of besiegers. General Wilson replied that he could not spare a single European. He then volunteered to lead a party of the irregulars; but this offer was also refused, though backed up by Neville Chamberlain.

"During this time messengers were coming in constantly, and among the rest one from Zeenat Mahal (the favourite Begum), with an offer to use her influence with the King to surrender on certain conditions. These conditions at first were ludicrous enough—viz., that the King and the whole of the males of his family should be restored to his palace and honour; that not only should his pension be continued, but the arrears since May be paid up, with several other equally modest demands. I need not say these were treated with contemptuous denial. Negotiations, however, were vigorously carried on, and care was taken to spread reports of an advance in force to the Kootub. Every report as it came in was taken to General Wilson, who at last gave orders to Captain Hodson to promise the King's life and freedom from personal indignity, and make what other terms he could. Captain Hodson then started with only fifty of his own men for Humayoun's Tomb, three miles from the Kootub, where the King had come during the day. The risk was such as no one can judge of who has not seen the road, amid the old ruins scattered about of what was once the real city of Delhi.

"He concealed himself and men in some old buildings close by the gateway of the Tomb, and sent in his two emissaries to Zeenat Mahal with the ultimatum—the King's life and that of her son and father (the latter has since died). After two hours passed by Captain Hodson in most trying suspense, such as (he says) he never

spent before, while waiting the decision, his emissaries (one an old favourite of poor Sir Henry Lawrence) came out with the last offer—that the King would deliver himself up to Captain Hodson only, and on condition that he repeated with his own lips the promise of Government for his safety.

"Captain Hodson then went out into the middle of the road in front of the gateway, and said that he was ready to receive his captives and renew the promise.

"You may picture to yourself the scene before that magnificent



THE EX-KING OF DELHI.

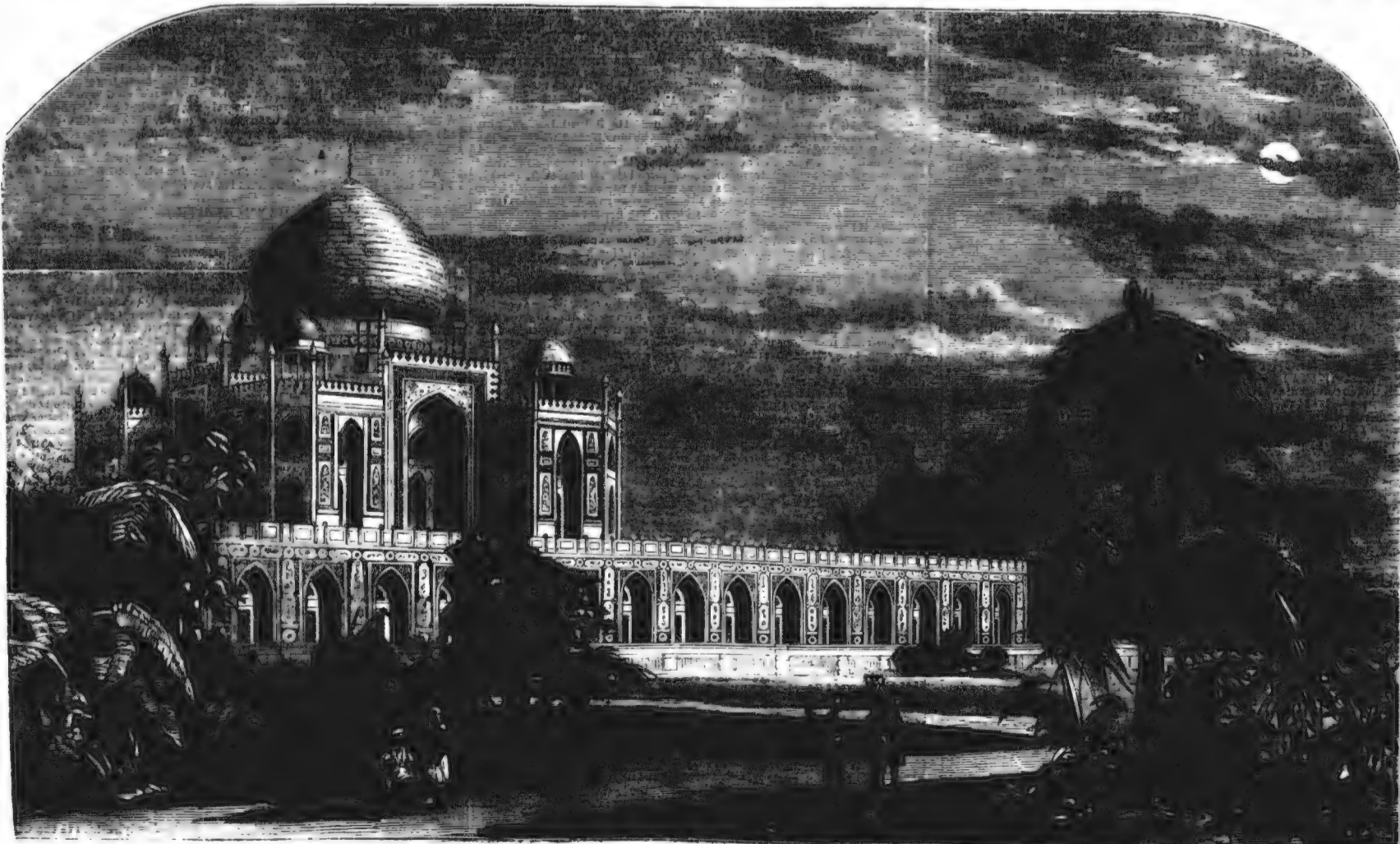
gateway, with the milk-white domes of the tomb towering up from within, one white man among a host of natives, yet determined to secure his prisoner or perish in the attempt.

"Soon a procession began to come slowly out, first Zeenat Mahal, in one of the close native conveyances used for women. Her name was announced as she passed by the Moulvie. Then came the King in a palkee, on which Captain Hodson rode forward and demanded his arms. Before giving them up, the King asked whether he was 'Hodson Bahadoor,' and if he would repeat the promise made by the herald? Captain Hodson answered that he would, and repeated that the Government had been graciously pleased to promise him his life, and that of Zeenat Mahal's son, on condition of his yielding himself prisoner quietly; adding very emphatically, that if any attempt was made at a rescue he would shoot the King down on the spot like a dog. The old man then gave up his arms, which Captain Hodson handed to his orderly, still keeping his own sword drawn in his hand. The same ceremony was then gone through with the boy (Jumma Bukh), and the march towards the city began, the longest five miles, as Captain Hodson said, that he ever rode, for, of course, the palkees only went at a foot pace, with his handful of men around them, followed by thousands, any one of whom could have shot him down in a moment.

"His orderly told me that it was wonderful to see the influence which his calm and undaunted look had on the crowd. They seemed perfectly paralyzed at the fact of one white man (for they thought nothing of his fifty black sows) carrying off their King alone. Gradually as they approached the city the crowd slunk away, and very few followed up to the Lahore-gate. Then Captain Hodson rode on a few paces and ordered the gate to be opened. The officer on duty asked simply as he passed what he had got in his palkees. 'Only the King of Delhi,' was the answer; on which the officer's enthusiastic exclamation was more emphatic than becomes ears polite. The guard were for turning out to greet him with a cheer, and could only be repressed on being told that the King would take the honour to himself. They passed up that magnificent deserted street to the palace gate, where Captain Hodson met the civil officer (Mr. Sanders), and formally delivered over his royal prisoners to him. His remark was amusing: 'By Jove! Hodson, they ought to make you commander-in-chief for this.'

"On proceeding to the general's quarters to report his successful return, and hand over the royal arms, he was received with the characteristic speech, 'Well, I am glad you have got him, but I never expected to see either him or you again!' while the other officers in the room were loud in their congratulations and applause. He was requested to select for himself from the royal arms what he chose, and has therefore two magnificent swords, one with the name of 'Nadir Shah,' and the other the seal of Jehan Guire engraved upon it.'

MISSING VESSELS.—The *Nero*, Captain Bayley, which sailed from Sunderland on or about the 16th of October for Southampton, was seen in Yarmouth Roads on the 20th of October, and has not since been heard of; the *Charlotte*, Captain Spencer, sailed from Sunderland on or about the 20th of December, and has not since been heard of.



HUMAYOUN'S TOMB, DELHI.

THE ELK, OR MOOSE, IN THE ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS, REGENT'S-PARK.

This splendid animal surpasses all the true deer in size and strength, being as tall at the shoulders as a horse, and uniting great swiftness with the most patient endurance of fatigue. The elk has been usually considered as an inhabitant of the northern parts, both of the old and new worlds; but of late surmises have been made that the animals of the different countries might prove distinct species. This animal is better known in America than in Europe. It is much esteemed for food, and from its extremely wary and attentive nature the success of a moose hunter is reckoned one of the greatest trials of skill. The males are said occasionally to weigh eleven or twelve hundred pounds. The neck is remarkably strong and short, detracting somewhat from the elegant deer-like form of the family; but this form is necessary to support the weight of the enormous palmated horns, weighing from fifty to sixty pounds, which adorn the front. The head, measuring about two feet in length, is narrow and clumsily shaped, by the swelling upon the upper part of the nose and nostrils; the eye is proportionately small and sunk; the ears long, and hairy, and asinine; the neck and withers are surmounted with a heavy mane, and the throat is furnished with long, coarse hair, and in the younger species encumbered with a pendulous gland. These give, altogether, a somewhat uncouth appearance to the animal. Its body, however, is round, compact, and short; the tail not more than four inches long; and the legs, though very long, are remarkably clean and firm. This length of limbs and the overhanging lips caused the ancients to fancy that it grazed walking backwards. The hair of the animal is coarse and angular, breaking when bent. In its winter dress it is of a brownish black, almost inclining to black; in its summer dress it is always of a browner tint. The elk is not gregarious, seldom more than two being seen together, except during the breeding season. During winter it is a favourite object of the chase, particularly among the Cree Indians, who account themselves the most dexterous in this pursuit. During the rutting season the moose lays aside all his timidity and wariness, attacking every animal, and even man, if he comes in the way. At this period they are attracted by the hunters within shot by scraping on the blade-bone of a deer and by whistling, which deceiving the male, he blindly hastens to the spot to assail his supposed rival. In Sweden the powers of this animal are made subservient to public utility. In the reign of Charles IX. elk were made use of for the purpose of conveying couriers, and were capable of accomplishing, it is said, the great distance of thirty-six Swedish (about 234 English) miles a day when attached to a sledge.

HORRIBLE MURDER.

THE Court of Assizes of Seine-et-Marne tried a man named Serein Vove, a farmer, residing at Chantelatre, charged with having, on the 11th February last, murdered M. de Fava, a retired auctioneer of Provins, and also with having attempted to murder Mme. de Fava. It appeared from the evidence that the prisoner, who possessed real property to the value of about 14,000 fr., but encumbered with a mortgage, had borrowed on bond of M. de Fava the sum of 1,600 fr., the time for the repayment of which had been long past, and that legal proceedings had been threatened for its recovery. On the evening of the 11th of February, about six o'clock, the prisoner went to M. de Fava's house, and told the maid-servant who admitted him that he had come to pay her master some money. M. de Fava was at dinner, but he ordered the woman to show the prisoner into a room on the ground floor, and went to him almost immediately. Mme. de Fava being surprised that her husband had not returned half an hour after, went to see what detained him. On entering the ante-chamber leading to her husband's room she met the prisoner, who struck her several blows with a heavy chopper, which felled her to the ground, but not before her cries had alarmed the servant. The latter came to see what was the matter, and the prisoner then made a rush towards her, but she managed to escape, and ran to alarm the neighbours. She soon returned with assistance, and the moment she unlocked the street door, of which she happened to have the key, the prisoner rushed out and disappeared in the darkness. Mme. de Fava was found lying insensible in the ante-chamber, having received seven severe cuts, from which she will never entirely recover, and M. de Fava lay dead in his room with his skull dreadfully fractured. The prisoner was arrested the same night at his own house, before he had time to remove the blood-stains from his clothes. At first he denied all knowledge of the murder, but finding that the servant's evidence rendered his denials useless, he confessed his crimes, and stated that he had killed M. de Fava with the chopper while the latter was looking among his papers for the bond, and that after that first crime he had determined to murder both Madame de Fava and the servant. The chopper, a heavy and most formidable weapon, newly sharpened, was afterwards found by the police in the place indicated by the prisoner. In his defence Vove stated that he did not go the house with intent to commit murder, but the fact of his taking such a weapon with him was considered sufficient proof of the contrary. The jury, therefore, at once returned a verdict of "Guilty," without extenuating circumstances, and the court sentenced him to death.—*Galignani*.

Among the notices of marriages of the 1st Paris arrondissement is the following:—Ferdinand d'Orleans, Duke de Chartres, without profession, aged twenty-two, of the Palace of Claremont, in England, and of the Palace of the Tuilleries, in France. Mademoiselle Amelie, Princess of Orleans, without profession, aged eighteen, with her father and mother, of the Palace of Claremont, in England, and in France of the Palace of the Tuilleries. The last mention is evidently made only to obey the law, which requires for French persons marrying in a foreign country the indication of the last place of residence in France.

THEIR Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales have accorded their patronage to Mr. Lumley on the occasion of his benefit performances.

EXCAVATIONS IN THE NEIGHBOURHOOD OF ANCIENT CARTHAGE.

A LEARNED and persevering archaeologist, M. Beule, has been vigorously exploring the neighbourhood of ancient Carthage. He has succeeded in restoring to science, Byrsa, the cradle and the fortress of Carthaginian nationality. His recent labours have been crowned with a success not less important, and we owe to the persistent zeal of the young professor, to his intelligence, to his devoted love of science, notions more trustworthy and precise regarding the ancient necropolis and the ports of Carthage, two subjects of the greatest interest, and which must shed abundant light on the history of Carthage.

The necropolis is situated at a short distance from Tunis, on a mountain called Djebel-Khawi, at the extremity of the peninsula of Carthage. The mountain, extremely steep in the direction of the city, descends very gently on the other side; on this declivity were the tombs. On the left, Tunis reposes by the brink of its lake. In the front is the lake of Soukara, then the Gulf of Utica; to the right the open sea: finally, at the foot of the necropolis extends, like a fresh oasis, the village of Gamart.

The soil is barren. Here and there are seen a few wretched olive and almond trees, and patches of barley. The only animals one meets are the porcupines and jackals, the latter of which skulk in the tombs.

The upper bed of rock is the hardest, and its horizontal position renders it exceedingly suitable for forming a natural roof. The beds of rock below are of a brittle chalk. These have been howled out according to a certain plan. Here the dead were deposited. The whole of the mountain is thus undermined. M. Beule reckons at many thousands the number of chambers formed by these excavations, and at many millions the number of tombs. It is impossible for us to follow in its curious details the first report which M. Beule presented to the Academy of Sciences at Paris. We refer our readers to this remarkable production. In it they will find an interesting description of the places discovered and examined

TRADES UNIONIST DEPUTATION TO LORD PALMERSTON IN FAVOUR OF POLAND.

The deputation appointed at the trades unionist meeting in favour of Poland, held at St. James's Hall on the 28th of April last, met Lord Palmerston on Monday evening, by appointment, in the library of the House of Commons. The deputation was introduced by Mr. Stansfeld, M.P., and consisted of Professor Beesly, of University College, the chairman of the meeting; Mr. G. Potter, the secretary; Mr. Coulson (bricklayer), the president, with Mr. Odger (shoemaker), the secretary of the London Trades Council, and the following officers and members of the trades societies:—Messrs. Graham, Hamlyn, Applegarth, Merrifield, Harry, Smith, Eglington, Cremer, Garland, Tremlett, Dormer, Mildred, Evans, Llewellyn, Burgess, Petherbridge (carpenters' societies), Facey, Vise, Vickers, Lambelle (painters), Stainsby (tailor), Grey, Connolly, Oruse, Pearson, Gibbon (mason), Butler, Jones (tin-plate workers), Miles (cabman), Nash (wire worker), Wigmore (bricklayer), East (zinc worker), Shave (plumber), Dodson, Murray, Bassett (boot and shoe makers), Osburne, and Nilass (plasterers).

Professor BEESLY explained to his lordship the constitution of the society as one consisting entirely of trades unionists, of which the deputation now present were representatives. The trades unionists might claim to speak in the name of the large body of the labouring classes. It had been determined that a deputation should seek an interview with his lordship, because, working men not being represented in the House of Commons, they were obliged, on any matter which was particularly interesting to them, to address themselves directly to the Government. Their desire was to see France and England co-operating cordially in the cause of Poland. They were not jealous of the influence of France in Europe. That feeling might be entertained and expressed in other quarters, but among working men it did not exist. The resolutions agreed to at the meeting would be read, and when he assured his lordship that they were carried with the heartiest unanimity and enthusiasm he would understand what the temper of the meeting was.

Mr. MURRAY (bootmaker) said they were no admirers of his lordship's domestic policy; he refused workmen the right of representation; but they admired his general foreign policy, and trusted he would act on this question with his usual vigour. The English Government not long since suspended diplomatic relations with Naples on account of the barbarous conduct of that Government; and let them now, if Russia persisted in her present diabolical conduct, withdraw the English ambassador from St. Petersburg, and send the Russian ambassador home with a message to his master that an English fleet and army would follow him if necessary. His lordship had often expressed his sympathy for Poland; let him now, all other means failing, take more decided means.

Mr. PETHERBRIDGE (joiner) thought the time had passed for expressions of barren sympathy for the gallant Poles. The working men of this country desired to see a speedy termination to the savage atrocities of Russia in Poland, and thought that could only be accomplished by the determination of the English Government to proceed to the extremity of war if necessary.

Mr. CONNOLLY (mason) said the deputation were there to tell his lordship the feeling of the working men of England on the Polish question. They considered it necessary for the peace of Europe that Poland should be again a nation, and they thought that the present afforded a favourable opportunity for her Majesty's Government to ensure that result. The working classes were not insensible to the evils of war, but they were prepared to encounter those evils, to bear suffering and increased taxation, if by so doing Poland would be made free. (Cheers.)

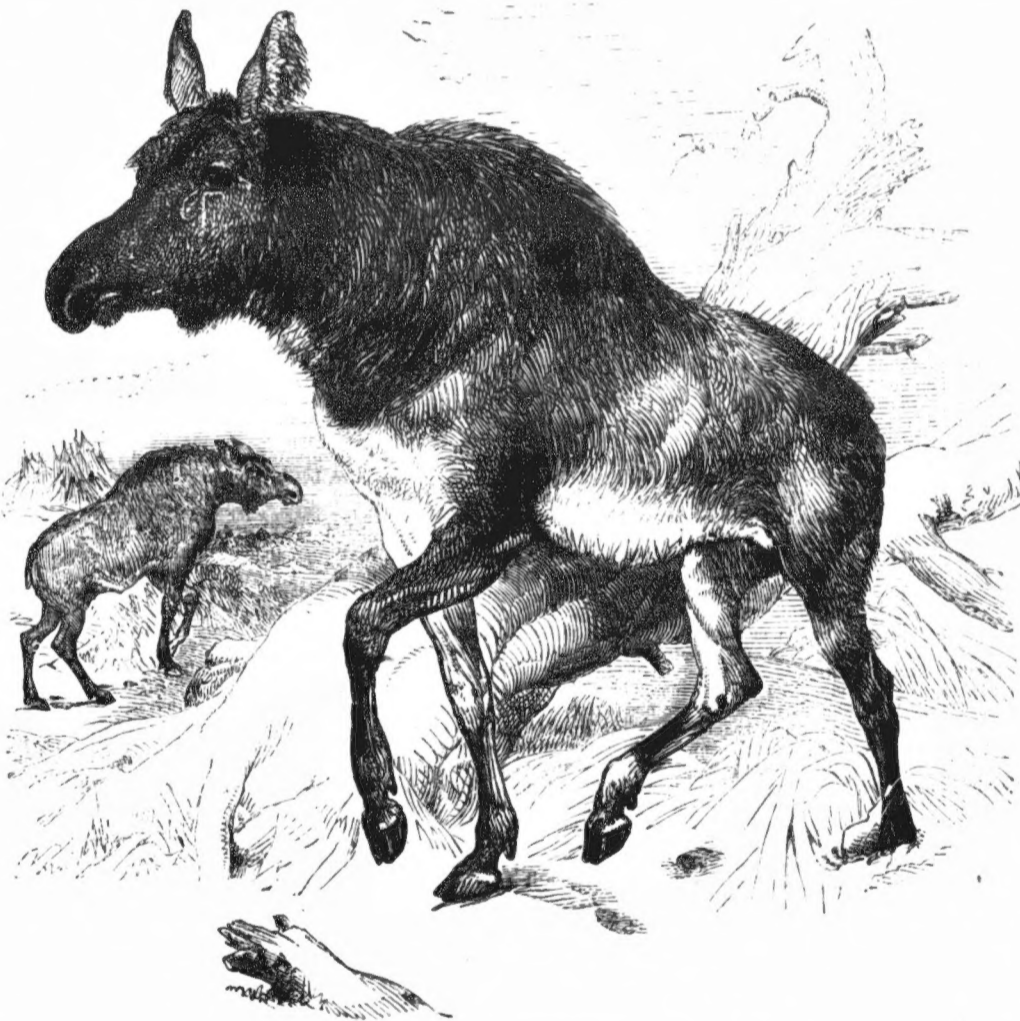
Mr. CREMER (joiner) wished his lordship distinctly to understand what the deputation wished. They desired the Government to take immediate action, to tell Russia to relinquish her hold on Poland, and if she would not do that, to compel her by force of arms. (Cheers.) These were the sentiments of the great bulk of the working men of this country.

LORD PALMERSTON said, I have felt considerable pleasure in listening to the members of the deputation, who have spoken in such clear and unmistakable terms, and which do much credit to their intelligence and good feeling. I think it is always useful that a person occupying the position I do in her Majesty's Government should clearly understand the opinions and feelings of that numerous and important class represented by this deputation. I think the generous sympathy and feeling you have displayed for Poland highly creditable; indeed, the sympathy of Englishmen for the victims of wrong and bad government is so general as to have become almost a proverb. No nation has been so long the victims of wrong as the Polish people. By the treaty of Vienna a constitution was guaranteed to Poland by Russia, and the Emperor of Russia of that day gave a constitution, but it was soon put to sleep, and never yet tried. Russia never did, nor does she to this day, fulfil the compact she entered into. (Hear, hear.) I entirely share in the general feeling expressed towards Poland, but peace or war is a grave question, requiring much deliberation, and on that I would not enter upon without consulting my colleagues in the Government. Be assured, however, gentlemen, that I will represent the opinions you have so ably laid before me to my colleagues, and that we shall do our best for the cause of Poland.

Mr. CREMER: We are men of action, my lord, and have come to the conclusion that the only way to aid the Poles is to call on Russia to desist from her present conduct, and, if she will not attend to that call, to thrash her into compliance. (Cheers.)

LORD PALMERSTON (laughing) said: I cannot pledge myself as to the course her Majesty's Government will ultimately take on this question. You must be aware, gentlemen, that the duty of a man in office is to give his opinion on the past, to speak of the present, but not to talk about the future. I can only say that I will faithfully convey the opinions of this important deputation, whom I have been very glad to have met, to my colleagues in the Government, and that they will secure every consideration.

The deputation then retired, thanking his lordship for the courtesy with which they had been received.



THE ELK AT THE ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS.

by M. Beule, and that profound and comprehensive erudition which gives such high value to his researches.

The ports of Carthage have been for M. Beule a subject of the deepest, most careful study. The ancient historians have vaunted the magnificence of these ports, which at present are dried up during the summer, and filled by the rains in the winter. The first port, intended for the merchant ships, communicated with the sea by an opening seventy feet wide. It was of a rectangular form.

The interior port, which was reached after the preceding had been traversed, was round. It was reserved for ships of war. In the middle was an island, and on the island a pavilion, where the Carthaginian admiral resided. This pavilion was high enough for the admiral to catch a full view of the gulfs and of the open sea. The military port was surrounded by a double wall, which concealed the movements and labours going on. The quays of this port and of the island which occupied the centre were circular. There were slips for receiving two hundred and twenty vessels. Above each slip was a magazine for stores and tackling. In the front were two columns of the Ionic order; so that 444 columns formed round the basin a double portico—a noble and really magnificent decoration.

Nothing remains of these great works. A battery and a house for the guardsmen rise where formerly the entrance of the port was. From calculations which he has made M. Beule concludes that the harbour of Carthage was much more extensive than the harbour of Marseilles.

A "BULL" ON THE BENCH.—A few days since one of the magistrates at the Council-house, Bristol, addressing a man brought before him who did not appear under very favourable circumstances, inquired if he were married. "No," replied the man. "Then," rejoined his worship, amid peals of laughter from the occupants of the court, "it's a good thing for your wife."—*Somerset Herald*.

Literature

THE PURITAN'S GRAVE.

[Concluded.]

It was late before St. John left the house of Lady Arabella, and he was necessitated to postpone his visit to the family of Ferdinand Faithful till next day. And when he said thus to himself, he also added, "Another day! alas, what may another day produce?" Next day arrived, after a fevered, troubled night. The combatants met, and Henry St. John, who had hoped on his influence to prevent the duel, found his efforts unavailing; they fought, and Sir Thomas Merrivale fell, mortally wounded.

"The day after the trial and acquittal of Henry St. John, when the day was far advanced and Henry had not made his appearance, and had sent no message of kindness or recollection, Ferdinand Faithful said to his daughter, 'Sweet child, now see you not that it is even as I said unto you? Henry St. John has forgotten, and does neglect you. This gay and thoughtless cavalier has shown himself to be the creature of circumstances. I will not, indeed, accuse him of heartlessness and a deliberate unkindness; for I have observed him carefully, and have seen that there is an inseparable kindness in his nature; but he lacks moral firmness and strength of purpose. He came to our pretty village, that sweet home of our hearts; and the beauty of its calmness and the quiet spirit of its delightful seclusion, touched him with a deep emotion, and he loved it, and loved all he saw there. He thought he loved you; he believed that he loved you; and he felt kindly towards us all; and he has shown his kindly feeling by his generosity towards us in our destitution and affliction. He is not a deceiver, but he is deceived. Having left the village, and being placed in another scene, and amidst other society, he now sympathizes with them, and he is conformable to their manners and is pleased with their company. The great fault of Henry St. John is, that he mistakes the impulse of a transient feeling for the depth of an abiding sentiment; he mistakes a meteor for a sun, an inundation for a river, and you, my sweet child, perhaps mistake the shadow of a passing cloud for the darkness of night.'"

While the father and daughter were thus engaged, Peter Longstaff entered with a look full of mystery and importance to summon Ferdinand Faithful instantly to the deathbed of Sir Thomas Merrivale. It was a sad sight; to hear him now lament that he had thought of religion as he had, or that he had not thought of it at all.

"Is Harry St. John here?" asked the knight in great agitation of spirit.

"I am here," said he.

"My sight is failing me," said Sir Thomas Merrivale. "Give me your hand. Harry, did you write to Adelaide?"

"I did."

"What answer?"

"It is impossible for any answer to have arrived yet, it was but yesterday morning that the letter was written."

"Then it will be too late—too late! Oh, God, I am too late with everything! I have lived without thought—but I cannot die without thought. Do you both hear me?"

Ferdinand Faithful and Henry St. John both together replied, "We do."

"Ay," said Sir Thomas Merrivale, with a low voice, but great earnestness of manner, "you may hear a few feeble and disjointed words, but they cannot tell you what is passing in my breast!—for that I want words loud as thunder, quick as lightning—words that may be felt as well as heard. Oh! I have lived not knowing what life is, and now I learn at once the lesson of life and death. The past and the future are crowding upon me together. My child—my only child—the pride of my heart—the whole course of her life is before me at once. I see the helpless innocence of her childhood, I see the ripened virtues and gracefulness of her more advanced life—I tremble for the sorrows that await her!"

In this painful interval, who should rush into the room but Adelaide Merrivale. "I will see him, I will see him!" she exclaimed, and in a moment she was kneeling at the bedside of her dying father. The cause of her presence was a sad one: the property of Emmerton had been seized by the creditors, and she had proceeded up to London in time only to see her father expire.

"But how came you here?" said her father. "Did you receive Harry St. John's letter?"

Now, the effort which Sir Thomas Merrivale had made when his daughter came into the room had nearly exhausted his small remains of strength, so that after asking the above question he almost relapsed into a state of insensibility; and Adelaide made no answer to the question, but rising from her kneeling position she sat in a chair by the side of the couch, and, covering her face with her hands, sobbed aloud, saying, "It is well."

The daughter's sobs recalled the father's consciousness, and, rousing himself up, exclaimed, "Is she gone? Has the vision vanished?"

"No my dear father, no, it is no vision. Your daughter is still by your side," answered Adelaide, taking his hand and placing herself so that she might be better seen by him, for the range of his vision was very contracted.

"And where is Henry St. John?" asked the knight.

"I also am at your side," said Henry.

The dying man then grasped the hand of Henry St. John with a convulsive eagerness, and placing it with the hand of Adelaide pressed them together, saying, "Do not forsake her,—you are her only friend, her sole defence. It is my dying

prayer, as it has ever been my living wish—protect—defend her. Harry St. John, do you hear me? Adelaide, my beloved, I have only my blessing to leave you—all pain is gone—my mind is at rest—my wound is healing rapidly. Adelaide St. John—I call you by that name, my child—soon the world will know you by no other!"

He uttered many more words too indistinct and incoherent to be related. He then sank into a deeper insensibility, which terminated in death; but at what precise moment those around him could scarcely tell.

It now was more imperative, Ferdinand Faithful considered, that Anne Faithful should abandon all thoughts of St. John. From Adelaide's dying father, Henry St. John had received the young lady's hand, and a prayer that he would be her guardian and a defence, and that she might bear his name. It was a trying scene for Anne Faithful, but the struggle was made, and she conquered. Then followed the interview with St. John. She came in all the serenity and quietness with which the daughter of Jephtha came to the sacrifice; the spirit of beauty and truth was around her, and she looked exceedingly beautiful.

An interval of two years now occurs in the narrative, in which the trials of Ferdinand Faithful are renewed. Poverty and sickness follow him; for the sake of economizing their humble means procured by the industry of Anne Faithful, they remove to the little village of Hackney, where they live in obscurity and retired, unknown and unknown. After a long illness he recovers, but the expenses which this has involved him in are the means of plunging him into a worse strait, and Ferdinand Faithful is sent to prison.

The filial affection of Anne redoubles her industry, and she sets to work upon a piece of embroidery by the price of which she hopes to procure her father's liberation. This she takes, when finished, to the Lady Arabella Duval, who is surrounded by her cavaliers and visitors as usual, and who, after another masculine display of fashionable volubility, purchases the same. She takes the money to the lawyer, but to her mortifying agony finds that though this is sufficient to pay the debt, there is required three pounds sixteen shillings more for expenses. Heavily and wearily she turned home, but first made for the prison, from which she was rudely repulsed for seeking admittance at so unseemly an hour.

Slowly and silently, like the shadow of a moonlit cloud, she moved away from the prison gates. There was not a word of expostulation on her lips, nor a sentiment of anger or bitterness in her heart. A deep and unmingled feeling of sorrow took possession of her soul: she looked at the gloomy walls of the prison, and thought how short but insuperable an interval separated her from her father. She thought that he might be at this moment pleasing his wearied soul with dreams of liberty, and thus preparing himself for the mournful sighs of disappointment on the morrow. The streets of the city were now silent and deserted, the industrious were at rest, and the idle were stimulating their languid spirits by the tumult of midnight revelry. She looked about her and there was none living near her; she lifted up her eyes to heaven, and the dark clouds were sailing gloomily above her; she was fatigued and had no resting-place but the cold ground; she knelt down by the prison walls, and pressing her hand upon her aching brow, her sorrow became prayers, and she looked up to God, asking for strength, for patience, and for hope.

In this attitude of devotion she was lost until awakened from her reverie by a livery servant, who had dismounted from a carriage, by order of his master, to ascertain the meaning of this singular sight. He was a city merchant of great opulence, once a favourite of Cromwell, but who, wearied with the Protector's policy, lent his aid in the Restoration; he was much among the gentry at the West-end of the town, and was present at the interview which had taken place between Anne Faithful and the Lady Arabella Duval, that morning.

Andrew Spenser, for that was the merchant's name, was at this time fifty years of age, and had realised an immense fortune by merchandising. He had inclined to republican principles, but was in every respect a friend to religious liberty. Hearing the story of Anne Faithful, he became deeply interested in the misfortunes of the family, and having procured the liberation of Ferdinand by his generosity, he very gladly took occasion of frequently visiting the ejected minister at Hackney: and he was welcome to all the party. Andrew Spenser was a bachelor; he had in early life formed an attachment, but friends interfering, the object of his choice was married to another, and she died broken-hearted in giving birth to a son to a husband who had her hand, but not her heart. There was something interesting about the old bachelor; the tempered melancholy which time had chastised gave a gentleness to his manners, very pleasing and winning.

The conversation of these two friends turned on religious toleration and conviction, and frequent were the endeavours of Andrew Spenser to reconcile Ferdinand Faithful's notions of duty to accepting employment in the Established Church.

"Is it not possible," said Andrew Spenser, "that by too great an anxiety to avoid one error you might fall into another, and so make a needless sacrifice by way of showing that you could do so?"

"Whatever I have felt," said Ferdinand Faithful, "since I left my cure at Emmerton, I have not felt for one moment the slightest degree of self-reproach for having sacrificed my living to

a sense of duty. I cannot recognise human authority in matters of religion." And, after a long, but friendly controversy, in which Ferdinand Faithful solaced that no return might be made to the subject, lest it might interrupt the harmony of their friendship:—

"I understand, I respect your motives," replied Andrew Spenser, "and now will I tell you why I was desirous of endeavouring to urge you to conform. I would not mention this, for knowing your delicacy of feeling I thought that it would rather obstruct, than further my arguments; but the truth is, I have purchased the next presentation to the living of Emmerton, and I was desirous of persuading you to accept it."

The very name of Emmerton brought tears into the good man's eyes.

It has been related this well-disposed and benevolent merchant had suffered a disappointment in his affections. From what he himself afterwards acknowledged, it seems that he saw in Anne Faithful something which reminded him of her who was the idol of his youthful fancy. To be brief, old Andrew Spenser became a suitor for Anne Faithful's hand. At the offer from Andrew Spenser, she indulged in neither the levity of a laugh, nor the light of a smile. Her young heart trembled, and her bosom heaved a deeper sigh than had moved it for many months. There was nothing repulsive in Andrew Spenser; he was not young, indeed, but he was neat, courteous, cheerful, kind-hearted, and good-humoured. But, for all that, she could not forget St. John; but rather did the recollection of him come vividly to her memory, and she felt that even now he was wedded to her affection. It became necessary, however, for Anne to declare whether she would accept or reject the offer of Andrew Spenser; and when she thought that Henry St. John might, and if he had complied with the dying wish of Adelaide Merrivale, she determined, by a mighty effort of self-denial, to confirm her painful resolution, in the hope that every day and every hour the image of Henry St. John would wax fainter and fainter on the tablet of her memory. The agitation of this conflict threw her into an illness, and in her bewilderment she would talk of the village of Emmerton, and speak sadly and sighingly of the home of her youth.

Andrew Spenser heard of this, and tears started in his eyes, not tears of sorrow; and he said to Ferdinand Faithful, "Blessings be multiplied to the heart of your beloved child, Master Faithful; I cannot tell you how it delights me to hear that this is the feeling and wish of sweet Anne. She longs to return to the place of her birth: I love her afresh for the affectionate thought; and I am happy to say that this wish of her heart shall be granted. I did intend you an agreeable surprise, but it will comfort the soul of my gentle friend, perhaps, if she be told at once that a home is preparing for her at the village of Emmerton. I informed you that I had purchased the next presentation to the living, but I did not inform you that I had also made purchase of the estate and mansion of Sir Thomas Merrivale. The great Hall, more fit for the residence of a prince than of a merchant, having been suffered to fall into decay, I have caused to be taken down; and instead thereof, there will be erected a more modest dwelling, not inapt for a retired citizen, and we shall drop the stately name of 'Hall,' and let it assume the more humble name of the 'Lodge.' This I trust will be pleasant information for my sweet friend."

When Anne Faithful recovered, the conversation turned frequently on the dear village of Emmerton, to which she was about to return once more; but her gentle pity was expressed in the concern she felt for the fallen fortunes of the house of Merrivale.

"Alas for the fallen and the unfortunate!" said Andrew Spenser. "But, my sweet friend, they have not only sunk down from the pinnacle of their greatness, they are also silent in the equal grave."

At that word Anne Faithful started, imagining that Adelaide Merrivale had also gone to her long home. "Surely not," said she in reply; "for when the cavalier knight did die from the wound which he received in a duel, he left behind him a daughter—destitute—quite destitute."

There was a little tremulousness in her speech, which Andrew Spenser did, and in some degree rightly, attribute to her sympathy with a destitute and suffering friend. "Truly," said he, "the persons from whom I purchased the estate told me that the family of Merrivale was extinct, seeing that the last of the name had perished in a duel. No mention was made of a daughter."

"The daughter," replied Anne, "was of such retired habits, that the world knew her not."

"Could I but find her," said the merchant, "there should be no more cause to complain of destitution, for I could not enjoy the possession of that estate if I thought that one who had been banished thence, was living in want and penury; and I am sure that she must be worthy of aid and a kind attention, seeing that you take such interest in her welfare. Now tell me, I pray you, where she may be found."

"Indeed," replied Anne, "I know not; I have not seen her since I left Emmerton; she came to London at the time of her father's death; but so good and so kind a being cannot want friends."

Fain would Anne Faithful be the means of comforting Adelaide if in distress, yet she dreaded that Henry St. John might be brought in their way. "If your friend can be found," said Andrew Spenser, "you shall see her again, and you shall know that she is not friendless. All that I possess is yours, my beloved one; your friends are my friends."

Andrew Spenser departed on his search, and circumstances led him in prosecuting his inquiry to the sign of the "Trumpeter," kept by Peter Long-

staff, sometime varlet to Sir Thomas Merrivale. But Peter knew not, and cared not, about the daughter of his ancient master, but referred him to one Master Henry St. John, "a young fellow who took upon himself the office of executor of my late master. Whether he went I cannot tell," said Peter; "he said he was going to Oxford—the university place where young men learn books. Little wisdom will he get from books: he was half mad before he went, and by this time he is quite mad. If you had but seen him that night when he came home from the city, and brake his sword, and vowed a vow that he would never wear such a weapon again, you would have thought him mad." From this rambling talk, Andrew Spenser learnt the fact that in a fury, or deep feeling of remorse, this Henry St. John determined to go to the University of Oxford, and there to study with a view of taking orders in the Church.

The merchant determined to pursue the inquiry, more especially since he heard the name of St. John mentioned by Longstaff. It agitated him; it was a name he had not heard for years; it was a name that was never breathed in the family of Ferdinand Faithful. After many inquiries he found out the college in which Henry St. John was lodged, and being introduced to his apartments, beheld a young man of a most engaging aspect. "Surely I have not had the pleasure of seeing you before," said Andrew Spenser, "but there is a look which seems to say that we are not total strangers."

The object of his visit being stated, it came out that Adelaide Merrivale was still living, though not destitute; she had retired to a convent in France, in the city of Tours, and Henry St. John, without informing her of the total wreck of her father's fortune, had paid from his own purse the necessary expenses attendant on this step, as the remains of her father's property. After a lengthened conversation—"There is a question," said Andrew Spenser, "which I fain would ask you, if it be not an impertinence; and that is, as to the country of your birth."

"Indeed," replied Henry, smiling at the ceremoniousness with which the inquiry was made, "you are perfectly welcome to that information or any other concerning myself, that I can give you. I am a native of Berkshire, my father, Colonel St. John, possessed a small estate near to the town of Reading, where he resided till his duty to the king called him into the field, and he died in the service which was his pride and is mine."

Andrew Spenser then took from his pocket a morocco leather case, which he carefully opened and presented to Henry St. John, saying, "Know you these features?"

Henry cast upon the miniature a look of immediate recognition, and then with a countenance expressive of reverence almost amounting to adoration, he exclaimed, "My mother!"

The merchant had now no doubt that Henry St. John was the son of her for whom fond regrets had been cherished for so many years; but he was not yet quite so communicative as to inform the student of the early love that he had borne towards his mother; he contented himself with saying, "I knew and respected your mother in her youthful days, and when I heard mention made of your name as of a gentleman from whom I might gain the intelligence which I was seeking, the thought struck me that you might be the son of that excellent woman. It was this that induced me to inquire personally rather than by letter."

The conclusion of the story is as affecting as it is beautiful: Henry St. John is presented by Andrew Spenser to the vicarage of Emmerton. He proceeds to undertake the charge, and only learns on his arrival in the village, that among his first duties as a pastor will be to solemnize the nuptials of Andrew Spenser and Anne Faithful. The secret comes to the ears of Andrew Spenser, and by a noble generosity, he joins the hands of Henry St. John and Anne Faithful, on the night previous to his ordination. "You have promised to be mine, and mine you shall be—not my wife, but my daughter. I feel towards Henry St. John as though he were my son; he is mine by adoption;" and after his marriage with Anne Faithful, Henry St. John was declared to be his heir.

Ferdinand Faithful lived to see his grandchildren, and descended into the grave, honoured and beloved. His remains were buried near the church porch, on the very spot he desired. Andrew Spenser raised a monument to his memory, with the inscription which the old man desired! and the Reverend Henry St. John preached a funeral sermon, from the words, "Mark the perfect man, and behold the upright; for the end of that man is peace!" This is the history of the PURITAN'S GRAVE.

STANZAS.

Your lot is far above me,
I dare not be your bride;
To know that you have loved me
Will wound your father's pride.
Go, woo some high-born lady,
And he will bless your choice;
Alas! too long already
I've listened to your voice.

Oh! may your grief be fleeting—
Go seek the halls of mirth;
Dread not a future meeting,
We ne'er shall meet on earth.
Though o'er love's passing vision
These tears of anguish flow,
Doubt not the stern decision
Of her who bids thee go.

These lines are not intended
As links to make you stay;
I wish they were not blended
With all you hear or say.
Go!—would you ne'er had sought me;
'Tis hard so young to die.
But 'twas your kindness taught me
To raise my hopes so high.

Varieties.

SINGULAR SAGACITY OF HORSES IN FINLAND.—In May, when the snows are melted, the horses leave their master, and go to certain parts of the forest, where, it seems, they have a general rendezvous. There they form themselves into different companies, which never mix with others or separate, and each company chooses a particular pasture, a department they never quit, or encroach on the territories of others. When they have consumed the grass here, they decamp with the same order to another part. The policy of these societies is so well regulated, and their marches so uniform, that their masters know always where to find them in case of need. After their work is done, the horses return to their companions in the woods. In September, when the season sets in, they quit the forest in troops, and each goes back to his master's stall. These horses are small, but sure and brisk, and some are very vicious; though they are commonly gentle, yet some are not caught without difficulty. These are usually in good plight when they come from this forest expedition, but the continued labour to which they are put in winter, and the little nourishment given them, soon bring them down again. They roll themselves in the snow as our horses do in the grass, and, in the bitterest cold, stand night after night in the yard as well as in the stable.

ECONOMY OF TIME.—The virtuous Bully, the friend and minister of Henry IV. of France, was not less economical of his time than the revenues of the state. We learn from his memoirs that he retired early to rest, that he slept little, that an invariable rule and order governed his occupations. In his attention to business he was indefatigable. He rose at four o'clock every morning. The first two hours were employed in reading and disposing of the papers that were laid upon his desk. This he termed "sweeping the carpet." At seven he repaired to the council, and spent the rest of the forenoon with the king, who gave him his orders concerning the different departments over which he presided. He dined at noon. After dinner he gave audience, to which persons of all classes were admitted. The clergy of both persuasions were first heard. The farmers, and other persons of low condition, who are frequently afraid to approach a man high in office, and especially a prime minister, had their turn next. The great and noble were received last. He was afterwards usually engaged in business till supper-time; he then ordered the doors to be shut, and indulged in social pleasures with a select number of friends. Ten was his regular hour for retiring to rest; but when any unexpected circumstances had deranged the ordinary course of his occupations, he made up the deficiency of the day by encroaching upon the night. Such was the kind of life which he invariably led during his administration.

Wit and Wisdom.

"I'll take the shine out of you," as the cat said when she licked her master's boot! When may a chair be said to dislike you?—When it can't bear you. Why is Cornwall like an Irishman's shoe?—Because it has Pad's toe (Padstow) in it. "Papa, the temperance men say they put log-wood in port wine. Is that what dyes your nose so red?" "Nonsense, my son, go to bed." A YOUNG PHYSICIAN asking permission of a lady to kiss her, she replied, "No, sir, I never like a doctor's BILL stuck in my face." "I don't believe in the re-appearance of spirits"—as the tippler said when the landlord looked up the bar. A FRENCH writer explains the etymology of "blackleg," by declaring that all English cheats and sharpers wear boots which they never take off.

An elderly dame of the High Peak, Derbyshire, whose kettle was provokingly coated with "fur," was recommended by a neighbour to place it on the outside of the house, in a frosty night, for the removal of the nuisance. In the morning the "fur" was all gone—and the kettle also.

When Sir John Elliott, the physician, was dining with Dr. Armstrong, Sir John was, very early in the evening, called out. Armstrong, on losing the quiet enjoyment of his friend's company, muttered out, roughly, "I did not think you would have sent for yourself so soon."

TWO FOR TAT.—At a church where there was a call for a minister, two candidates appeared whose names were Adam and Low. The latter preached an elegant discourse from the text, "Adam, where art thou?" In the afternoon Adam preached from these words, "Lo! here am I."

It is told that a maiden lady of fourscore, on being asked at what age a woman ceases to think of marriage, candidly told the interrogator he must apply to an older woman than herself. The age at which an old man's vanity in affairs regarding the sex becomes extinct, is equally dubious.

SOME travelling drapers, as they term themselves, have recently visited Wales for the purpose of selling cheap ready-made clothes. A cargo arrived last week at Ruthin, and several sales were effected; but the purchasers soon found that the garments had not been sewed, but stuck together with some adhesive preparation, and were liable to drop in pieces in the street.

FULL benefit of reduced duty obtained by purchasing Horstmann's Pure Tea; very choice at 3s. 4d. & 4s. "High Standard" at 4s. 4d. (formerly 4s. 8d.), is the strongest and most delicious imported. Agents in every town supply it in packets.

CRYSTAL PALACE.

WHITSUN WEEK, commencing on Monday, 25th MAY. GREAT HOLIDAY ATTRACTIONS. ORCHESTRAL AND MILITARY BANDS, On Monday only. COXWELL'S MAMMOTHEE BALLOON, Daily, during the week. THE ELLIOTT FAMILY. SILVANT'S LEAPING ACT. BARNES AND CHADWICK. The Famous French Clowns. ARTHUR AND BERTRAND. INIMITABLE MACKREY. GREAT ORGANS PERFORMANCES, And Out-door Sports and Pastimes. Boating, Archery, Cricket, Quoits, Swings, Gymnasium, &c. The Exhibition Department, in the Palace, contains the greatest and most varied assortment of useful and fancy articles on sale, available for presents. Monday and Tuesday, from Eight to Eight; other days at Nine.

CRYSTAL PALACE.

WHITSUN HOLIDAYS. Boating, Cricket, Quoits, Archery, Gymnasium Exercises, Swings of all sorts, Rifle Shooting, Roundabouts, and all kinds of out-door amusements on the play-ground, near the great lake.

CRYSTAL PALACE.

MR. COXWELL'S GREAT MAMMOTHEE BALLOON, in which Mr. Clavier made his recent ascents. On MONDAY, at Five o'clock. Partial ascents at Half-a-Crown each person, from half-past two.

FUNERALS.—A small brochure, recently published by the Necropolis Company upon the subject of Interments, is well deserving perusal by all persons upon whom circumstances may have devolved the duty of making provision for the burial of the dead. It also explains their much approved and economical new system of conducting funerals. It may be had, or will be sent by post, on application at the Company's Office, 2, Lancaster-place, Strand; 60, Chancery-lane, 2, Kensington green; 1, Union-place, New Kent-road; 20, New-quay-street, Strand, and the Station, Westminster-road.

BRITANNIA THEATRE, HOXTON.—Every evening, new drama of WIDOW AND ORPHANS. FAITH, HOPE AND CHARITY. Faith, Mrs. Yarnold; Hope, Mrs. Crawford; Charity, Mrs. Lane; with Peppercorn's wonderful illusion, A REAL GHOST—see and believe. After which new versions of AURORA FLOYD. Mr. Reynolds, Drummond, Cooke, & Pitt, Misses, &c., &c.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.—Read the 6d. book, THE WONDERS OF THE GOLD DIGGINGS OF BRITISH COLUMBIA, by a successful digger, who shows how any person can always get from 50s. to £5 a day, at a trifling outlay. DEAN and SON, 11, Ludgate-hill, London, and all book-sellers; or post-free for 7 stamps from Mr. Jones, publisher, Barnstaple, Devon.

PASSAGES ENGAGED for all parts of AUSTRALIA, New Zealand, Queensland, India, China, the Cape, Natal, Alago Bay, British Columbia, &c., &c., at the cheapest rates. Outfits supplied, cabins stowed, insurances effected on life and baggage, and all shipping business transacted by W. SUTHERLAND, 11, Fenchurch-building, City. Midshipmen and apprentices Wanted.

TO TRADESMEN AND OTHERS REQUIRING CASH.

LONDON AND WESTMINSTER LOAN AND DISCOUNT COMPANY (Limited).

ADVANCE SUMS FROM £10 TO £1,000 IMMEDIATELY. REPAYABLE WEEKLY OR OTHERWISE.

This Company is incorporated under the Joint Stock Companies' Act, and, having a RESERVE PAID UP CAPITAL, a position to offer MONEY ON LOAN.

ON THE MOST ADVANTAGEOUS TERMS TO THE BORROWER.

LOANS GRANTED FROM £10 TO £1,000. LOANS GRANTED IN FULL WITHOUT DELAY. LOANS ON PERSONAL SECURITY. LOANS ON FURNITURE, WITHOUT REMOVAL. LOANS ON DEPOSIT OF DEEDS.

LOANS GRANTED AT A LESS CHARGE OF INTEREST THAN ANY OTHER COMPANY.

LOANS GRANTED, AND NO INQUIRY OR OTHER FEES PROSPECTURES AND ALL PARTICULARS GRATIS.

ALBERT DAVIS, Secretary, 52, ST. MARTIN'S LANE, LONDON, W.C.

JOSHUA ROGERS'S UNIVERSAL PRIZE SHILLING BOX OF WATER COLOURS.

Patronised and used by the Royal Family, consists of a Mahogany Box containing ten Superior Colours, and three extra fine dome-pointed Camel Hair Brushes, with practical directions for use, none are genuine unless marked "Joshua Rogers, 18, Fenchurch-square, London, and all book-sellers, stationers, colourmen, and fancy repositories."

JOSHUA ROGERS'S Prime Shilling Box of Water Colours, contains the ten Colours, three Brushes, and Directions for use, as selected by the Society of Arts. Sold as above.

JOSHUA ROGERS'S Prime Shilling Box of Drawing Pencils, contains six Superior Pencils, India-rubber, and four Drawing Pins. Sold as above.

JOSHUA ROGERS'S Original Penny Superior Water Colours are not surpassed in quality by the colours of other makers charged at one shilling each. The genuine are stamped "Joshua Rogers's Penny Colours, 18, Fenchurch-square, Fenchurch-square, London, and all book-sellers, stationers, and fancy repositories." A list of them sent for a penny stamp. Sold as above.

PICTURE FRAMES.

Best and Cheapest in London. The coloured Illustrated Pictures framed and glazed in gilt mouldings for 2s. each. The trade and Country Dealers supplied with marble and gilt moulding at the lowest prices. At GEORGE ROBERTS, 34, St. Martin's-lane, Chancery-square, and 57, Drury-lane, Established 1800. Re-glazing in all its branches.

GRIMSTONE'S AROMATIC REGENERATOR.

The only Preserver of the Human Hair, used in the tropical climates as a refreshing by the application of a few drops on the crown of the head, relieving the most severe headache in ten minutes, producing vigour, and promoting the growth of the human hair. Sold in triangular bottles at 4s., 7s., 11s. 1s. this last also contains four of the above. All letters to be addressed to WILLIAM GRIMSTONE, 51, High-street, Bloomsbury. Agents, Messrs. BARCLAY, and all chemists.

KEATING'S PERSIAN INSECT DESTROYING POWDER.

For which a prize medal was awarded to the producer at the International Exhibition, 1862. This powder is quite harmless to animals, but unrivalled in destroying insects, bugs, cockroaches, beetles, moths in furs, and every other species of insect. Sold in packets, 1s., 2s., 6d., and 4s. 6d. each or post free for 14, or trouble size for 36 postage stamps, by KEATING, 79, St. Paul's Church-lane.

INSECTICIDE VITAT.

PATRONISED by the French Government. The most efficacious INSECT-KILLING POWDER. Warranted by twenty-two official reports from the French Academy of Medicine, the Board of Health, and other learned societies, not to contain a atom of poison, or any ingredient injurious to man, animals, plants, fruits, wool, or silk, though FATAL TO INSECTS. Sold by all respectable chemists, druggists, and florists, in apparatus and bottles at 6s., 1s., and 1s. 6d. each, with directions for use. Wholesale, 1, Little Carter-lane, E.C.

WOLFE'S SCHIEDAM SCHNAPPS.

This superlative cordial is sold in every family. The purest medicinal gin known. A DIURETIC, TONIC, and ANTIDYSPEPTIC BEVERAGE. For sale by most retailers, and in bottles by MESSRS. H. BENTON, Sole Importers, 10, Rood-lane.

THE ALEXANDER MAGNETIC CURLING FLUID.

Only discovery of the kind ever made, causing the most difficult hair to curl equal to natural. The Magnetic Curling Fluid strengthens and promotes the growth of the human hair. All may have beautiful curls by the use of this article. Sold only by MESSRS. BOWNE, 4, Willow Cottages, Hall's-parade, Brighton. Sample forwarded on receipt of twenty-four stamps.

BOW BELLS.

A Weekly Magazine of General Literature. Part 6. Price Sixpence.

CONTENTS:

THE QUEEN'S MUSKETEERS; A TALE OF THE DAYS OF CHARLES THE SECOND.

ILLUSTRATED BY CORROUDD.

THE ZINGARA GIRL; OR, FIFTY YEARS AGO.

ILLUSTRATED BY PHIL.

PICTURESQUE SKETCHES: The Prince of Wales' Estate, Norfolk. Llanover House. Bildd Asylum, Edgbaston, Birmingham. Wyddington, Edgbaston. Bold Hall, South Lancashire. Aston Hall, Birmingham.

ORIGINAL STORIES, COMPLETE, ILLUSTRATED: The Seamstress. Foot Jack. Vaninka. True to the Last.

ESSAYS, HISTORICAL, SCIENTIFIC, AND DOMESTIC: On Whistling. Diseases of the Lungs. Eating. A few Words about Crinoline. About People. Poetry.

ADVENTURES, NATIONAL CUSTOMS, AND CURIOUS FACTS: A Northern Shipwreck. A Strange Incident. A Snake Adventure. A Beautiful Incident. Snowed out Among Wolves. The Boy Hero. A Night with the Sioux Warriors. A Trip to Sea. Winning a Wife: A Tale of the Cedar Falls. A Fatal Shot. Singular Serpents. The Bedouins. Japanese Beauties. Facts for Marriage. John Over, the Miner. The Shores of the Red Sea. Common or European Lynx. A Lady Restored to Life. Large Men. Chalcidian Princesses. The Alpine Hare. The Story of a Portrait. The Garrison. Power of a Boa-Constrictor. A Desperate Adventure. A Narrow Escape. School Dangers. A German Legend. Irish Famine Loveliness.

THE FINE ARTS' ILLUSTRATIONS: Christchurch Gate, Canterbury. Interior View of Canterbury Cathedral. The Postboy in a Storm. Caernarvon, North Wales. OUR PORTRAIT GALLERY: Miss Arvon Jones. Viscount Palmerston. Lord Ranelagh. Princess Mary of Cambridge.

THE LADIES' PAGE: General Literature. Grace in Female Dress, the Bonnet. Poetry. A Female Heroine. Advantages of Wedlock. Fashion, Female Intelligence. Evening Parties, Good Temper, &c. The Toilette and Ladies' Guide. Containing numerous and valuable Receipts for the Preservation of the Health, Treatment of the Hair, the Teeth, the Hands, the Eyes, the Lips, the Breath, &c. &c. The Work Table, with Numerous Designs. Noted Antiquarian, or Courtier's Pledge. Gipsy Handkerchief Border, Cushion in Beads and Woolwork, the New Collar, &c.

COMPLETE TALKS: The Wide, Wide Ocean. Salticelli: a Story of the South of France. A West India Tradition. Isabel Montclair. How I Went Angling, and What was Caught. Diamond Cut Diamond; or, Marrying Riches. The Poor Relation. Going Over the Falls of Niagara. Effect of a Falsehood. An Indian Romance of Truth and Mystery. The Idiot Wife, &c.

Poetry. Household Receipts: General and Domestic. Varieties. Chess. Notices to Correspondents. Sayings and Doings.

London: J. Dicks, 313, Strand; and all Booksellers in the United Kingdom.

THE HALFPENNY GAZETTE.

A JOURNAL OF FICTION AND GENERAL LITERATURE. ILLUSTRATED BY ANELAY AND STANDFAST.

Part 2 (New Series), for May, 1863, Price 3d.

CONTAINS:

ESSAY DEANS; or, the Lily of St. Leonard's. By George Armitage. Illustrated by F. Gilbert.

THE FACTORY GIRL: A Story of the Affections. Illustrated by H. Anelay.

HISTORICAL PICTURES SKETCHES, &c. ILLUSTRATED. — The Primrose Gatherer: the Herald and Companion of Beautiful Spring. The Favourites: a Story of the Affections, told in a Picture. Going to School. From a Picture by M. Sain. Rembrandt.

GENERAL LITERATURE.—Lecture Moments. Intellect and Instinct. The Late King of Prussia. An Honest Woman Handicapped. A Little Talk about Genius. Getting to Windward. Hints to Make Home Happy. Feigned Madness Readily Detected. Hints on the Rationale of Dreaming. Crime and Punishment in Morocco. The Man of Promise. The Goodwin Sands.

POETRY.—Song of the Bayader. The Good-Pecker. Mutual Aid. Epitaph on a Miser.

GATHERINGS AND GLASSING.—Gooseberry Caterpillar. Read only Great Authors.—An Important Person. A Good Person. A Good Place. There are No Such Men Nowadays. The Shipper and the Frenchman. Whimsical Freak of a Sailor. A Sporting Encumbrance. Antimony. Putting his Foot in it. Cruelty to Animals. Scarlet Beans. Astonishing Precocity. Chancelor Eldon's Debut. Chinese Arms Apology for Turkish Polygamy. High Life in the Last Generation. Australia. Shaving the Ladies. Faint Jesting. A Shoemaker's Signboard. Close Quarters. The Way to a Lady's Bedroom. A Sharp Bargain. An Interesting Child. How to Serve a Poor Friend. Good News for the Ladies. Singular Instance of Sagacity. A Legal Paradox. Swimming in the Dead Sea. Advantage of Ill-fitting Boots. Complimentary Communication. A Fatal Mistake. A Careful Spouse. New Trick in the New World. Highland Musical Instructions.

Clippings from "Punch" and "Fun," &c., &c.

Miscellaneous.

London: J. Dicks, 313, Strand; and all Booksellers in the United Kingdom.

LIME JUICE SYRUP, from the fresh fruit.

A perfect luxury, forms a most delicious and invigorating draught, for the delicate or invalid, and of special service in gout, fevers, rheumatism, and affections of the skin.

LAMPEL, 113, Holborn-hill, London. Agents—Raines and Co., Liverpool; Edinburgh, and York. Wilkinson, 270, Regent-street. Hannay and Son, Oxford-street.

A BEAUTIFUL COMPLEXION AND CLEAR SKIN.

—Lock's Fragrant Lotion. Price 1s. 1d. See that J. Barker is engraved on the stamp, all others are spurious.

COCKLE'S ANTIBILIOUS PILLS, for indigestion, bilious, sick headache, acidity, heartburn, flatulency, spasms, &c.

Prepared only by JAMES COCKLE, 18, New Orchard-street, and to be had of all medicine vendors, in boxes, at 1s. 1d.

To the Young Men of England who suffer from Nervous Debility. Just Published.

THE CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE OF AN INVALID.

designed as a warning and a caution to others; supplying at the same time, the means of Self Cure, by one who has cured himself, after undergoing the usual amount of Medical Treatment and Quackery. Single copies may be had (post-free) by sending a stamped addressed envelope to the author, ARTHUR DIXON, Esq., Hounslow, near London.

D. WATSON (of the Lock Hospital) has just published his new Essay.

EVERY MAN HIS OWN DOCTOR.

With simple rules and remedies for the "self cure" of debility, secret disorders, marriage impediments, and other infirmities which can be privately cured by the sufferer himself in a short time, and at a trifling outlay. Sent on receipt of two stamps by D. WATSON, Esq., 34, St. Alfred-place, Bedford-square, London.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.

—The worst of wounds and foulest of sores can be cured by this wonderful powerful Ointment, whilst the Pills are relieving the blood of all impurities and laying the most foundation for future good health.

LOOK TO YOUR TEETH.

Mr. FRANCOIS (late Jean), Surgeon-Dentist, continues to supply his Celebrated ARTIFICIAL TEETH, on Vulcanized Boas at 5s. a Tooth, &c. £2 10s. a Set. These Teeth are more natural, comfortable, and durable, than any yet produced, and are self-adhesive. 42, Judd-street near King's-cross and Euston-square. CONSULTATIONS FREE.

CABBURN'S BALM OF HERBS, &c.

Rheumatism, Gout, The Doloureux, Diphtheria, Sore Throat, or any other pain, may be instantly relieved and ultimately cured by saturating the part affected, with the Balm, penetrates to the very seat of ailment—to be had of most respectable vendors and at Mr. CABBURN'S Dispensary, No. 25, Fenchurch-lane, London, where upon three postage stamps being sent, advice and a pamphlet, embracing the cures of nobility, clergy, ladies, and gentlemen, will be forwarded.

BRODIE'S SPEEDY CURE.

BRODIE'S GOLD-COATED PILLS tasteless free from mercury, are the safest and most speedy cure in all stages of secret diseases, and one dose is sufficient to convince the most scrupulous of their invaluable, unfailing efficacy. Boxes 7s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 2s. 6d., and 1s. Post 6d. extra. 8, Hanway-street, Oxford-street, W.

A BOOK FOR ALL.

Now ready, price 3d., by post 4d., thirty-two pages, in an elegant cover.

THE GOLDEN BOOK: a Guide to Health, Happiness, and Long Life.

"A most valuable little work, evidently from a professional pen and containing a variety of practical instructions conveyed in simple language, suited for the comprehension of all classes of society. Being perfectly inoffensive in its style, it is calculated to be read advantageously by the youth of both sexes."—Evening Post. Published by THOMAS WALTER, 8, Grafton-place, Euston-square and WILLIAM STRANGE, Amen-corner, Paternoster-row.

JOZEAU'S COPAHINE MEGE, successfully

tried in the Paris and London Hospitals, under the care of Messrs. Guérin, Ricord, Lloyd, Poland, and Legros & Co. (Lancet 6th Nov. 1857), effects a cure in an average of six days, either in acute or chronic diseases—4s. 6d. per bottle, by post 5s. 6d., at JOZEAU'S, French Chemist, 49, Haymarket, London.

THE FOLLIES OF YOUTH AND MATURITY.

Just published, post-free for Two Stamps. The true causes of various disorders and secret infirmities—consequences of neglect—symptoms—their averting remedies; showing sufferers how they may cure themselves, cheaply, speedily, and secretly. Address, H. G. D. 111, Essex-st., 12, Durham-place, Camden-road, Kensington, London, W. Also free for Six Stamps.

THE LADIES' MEDICAL CONFIDANT.

Showing the causes of disorders and derangements incident to the sex, and the means of cure. "Greatly needed by maid and matron."—Lady's Newspaper.

Dr. Curtis on Marriage, Nervous Debility, Spentorrhea, &c. with plates. Post free by the Author 12 stamps; second ed. 20.

MANHOOD; the CAUSE and CURE of Premature Decline in Man, with plain Directions for Perfect Restoration to Health and Vigour, being a Medical Essay on the Treatment of Nervous and Physical Debility, originating in youthful errors and excess; the Cure of Infectious Diseases without Mercury and their Prevention by the Author's Prescription of his Infallible Lotion, the result of twenty-five years' successful practice. By Dr. J. L. CURTIS, 15, Albemarle-street, Piccadilly, London.

"We feel no hesitation in saying there is no more of debility by whom the book will not be found useful—whether such persons hold the notion of a parent, precursor, or elegiac of a son. This work should be read by young and old."—United Service Gazette.

Sold also by Messrs. 22, Cornhill. At home from 10 till 6, 6 till 8.

CORN AND BUNIONS.—A Gentleman, many

years tormented with corns, will be happy to afford others the information by which he obtained their entire removal in a short period, without pain or any kind of inconvenience. Forward address on a stamped envelope to W. GOWDALL, Esq., 1, Royal Colonnade, Brighton, Sussex.

SPANISH FLY is the acting ingredient in

ALEX. ROSS'S CANTHARIDES OIL, which procures wheals, stops the hair from falling off, and cures bald place upon the head in a few days. 348, High Holborn, London.

SAFE AND CERTAIN.—REES'S COMPOUND

ESSENCE has in every case proved its devoted superiority over every other preparation, in the effectual and speedy cure of a certain disorder in all its stages, requiring no alteration of regimen, except an abstinence from spirits while there is any heat or irritation. For debility and weakness, loss of power, the effects of youthful indiscretions, or other causes, it has never failed in producing the most gratifying results. For weakness incident to delicate females, it has been found the best remedy. Sold by J. Edging, chemist, 85, High-street, Whitechapel, London, in bottles at 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 10s., and 50s. each. J. E. will send it securely packed, with directions, and answers to any inquiry respecting it, to any part of the world, on receipt of a remittance. It can be had of Sanger, 130, Oxford-street; Barclay and Sons, Farringdon-street; and others. Ask for "Rees's Essence."

In all disorders of the Stomach, use Clarkson's

Compound Vegetable Stomachic Pills, prepared and sold only by the proprietor, T. CLARKSON, patent medicine vender, druggist, and publisher, Stamp-office, Shildon, Durham; and sold in boxes at 7d., 1s. 1d., and 2s. 9d. each; and at 1s. free by post to any part of the United Kingdom, on the receipt of 9d., 1s. 3d., and 2s. Observe the address—CLARKSON, Stamp-office, Shildon, Durham.

Just published, post-free for Two Stamps.

THE PRIVATE MEDICAL ADVISER.

With private rules and remedies for the Self-cure of Secret Diseases, Nervousness, Loss of Memory Trembling, Palpitation of the Heart, Pimples, Scoury, Scrofula, &c. Disease cured in a few days; seminal weakness in six weeks. Address, Dr. MILLAR, No. 7, Carburton-street, Fitzroy-square, London, W.

Tenth Edition, 166 pages, illustrated with Cases, price 1 post-free 13 stamps; sealed and in 6d.

DR. HENRY'S ELABORATE WORK.

MANLY VIGOUR: Treating fully on Spentorrhea, Nervous Debility, and Diseases arising from Indiscretion; containing full instructions, and a complete self-cure—3s. Dorset-street, Manchester-square, London, W.

TWO or THREE of PARR'S LIFE PILLS

may be taken by young or old at any time, place, or season with a certainty of a beneficial result. May be obtained of any Medicine Vender, in boxes 1s. 1d., 2s. 9d., and in Family Packets 11s. each. Directions with each box.

BILIOUS and Liver Complaints, Indigestion

Sick Headache, Loss of Appetite, Drowsiness, Giddiness, Spasms, and all Disorders of the Stomach and Bowels, are quickly removed by that well-known remedy, FRAMPTON'S PILLS OF HEALTH. They unite the recommendation of a mild operation with the most successful effect and where an aperient is required nothing can be better adapted.

Sold by all medicine vendors. Price 1s. 1d. and 2s. 9d. per box.

NERVOUS DEBILITY VERSUS HEALTH.

A single copy of a new medical work, by an eminent medical man, for the self cure of debility, indigestion, blushing weakness, &c. Free in any address on receipt of a stamp to pay postage. Address, Secretary, Institute of Anatomy, Birmingham.

NERVOUS DEBILITY; ITS CAUSE AND CURE.

A Guide to the Cure of Nervousness, Low Spirits, Loss of Nervous Power, and Indigestion. By DR. SMITH. The Book will be sent post-free for two stamps direct from the Author's residence, 8, Barton-green, London, W.C.

ESTABLISHED 1804.

PRIVATE MEDICAL ADVICE.

Dr. PEEDS, 16, King-street, Holborn, London, may be consulted in all private and confidential cases arising from injurious habits, &c. Female complaints treated in a confidential and particular manner. Letters promptly replied to. Hours, 10, &c., till 6 p.m.

A GENTLEMAN having been cured of the

results of youthful error and nervous disorders, will, from motives of benevolence, send a copy of the prescription used on receipt of two stamps. Address, 34, St. Alfred-place, Bedford-square, London.

FELIX SULTANA'S CASSOLETTE, an andy perfume for the pocket, is post-free. **FELIX SULTANA'S** Beautiful Golden Cassolite, which unceasingly emits a delightful fragrance, is post-free. **FELIX SULTANA'S** New Perfume, "Aunt Sally," is post-free and delicious, is 6d. per bottle. Case of three, 6d. 3d. Free to any railway station for six extra stamps of 1d. each. **FELIX SULTANA**, royal perfumer, 23, Fenchurch-street, London.

FELIX SULTANA'S CELEBRATED LAVENDER WATER—England's own perfume, unchangeably fragrant, is 6d. and 3d. per bottle. Cases containing six bottles, 6d. and 3d. **FELIX SULTANA**, royal perfumer, 23 and 24, Fenchurch-street, London.

RIMMEL'S NEW PERFUMES.—The Alexandrian, Prince of Wales and Royal Bridal Bouquet, 3s. 6d. each. The Casseioleto Fan delightfully perfumed, from 3s. 6d. free or 50 stamps. The Turkish scented golden charm for the watch chain, 1s., free by post. 13 stamps. 96, Strand, and 24, Cornhill.

NOTHING IMPOSSIBLE.—The Greatest and most Useful Invention of the day, **AQUA AMARILLA**.—Messrs. JOHN GOSNELL and CO., Three King-court, Lombard-street, Perfumers to Her Majesty, respectfully offer to the public this truly marvellous fluid, which gradually restores the human hair to its pristine hue—no matter at what age. The Aqua Amarilla has none of the properties of dyes; it, on the contrary, is beneficial to the system, and when the hair is once restored, one application per month will keep it in perfect colour. One bottle, price one guinea, will suffice.

ONLY A HALFPENNY!
DAVIDSON'S EDITION OF BISHOP'S GLEES, One Halfpenny each, all the Words and Music in vocal score. The attention of Glee Clubs, Schools, and Choral Societies is particularly called to this surprising cheap issue of all Bishop's best glee. Thirty-three are now ready. Full list post-free. Eight glee will go through the post for 1d. extra. London: The Music-publishing Company, 19, Peter's-hill, St. Paul's, and on order of all booksellers.

G. W. MARTIN'S NEW PART-MUSIC and PRIZE GLEES.—The MUSIC-PUBLISHING COMPANY have great pleasure in announcing that they have made arrangements with the above popular composer for the publication of his new compositions in the MUSICAL TREASURY, in 6d. sheets. A new number published on the 1st of each month, and sent post-free to seven stamps. List of prices always published post-free—19, Peter's-hill, St. Paul's.

PIANOFORTES.—International Exhibition. —Jury Awards, Class 16, "Honourable Mention, MOORE and MOORE, JOHN and HENRY, for a Good and Cheap Piano." Pianofortes Extraordinary, rare excellence and purity of Tone, combined with cheapness. Prices from Eighteen Guineas. First-class Pianos for hire, and on purchase—Warehouses 104, Bishopsgate-street Within. Carriage free.

HARMONIUMS.—BURRAGE'S 5-stop HARMONIUMS in polished mahogany case, spiral columns, full compass, organ tones, as manufactured on the premises, either suitable for churches or drawing-rooms, price 7 guineas. Harmoniums from 4s. 6d. Dealers supplied. 3, Woodland-place, Keston-town.

ENGLISH CONCERTINAS, 48 notes, full compass, double action, well-tuned, in case. 40s. Superior, 60s. The same as formerly sold at 15 guineas. To be had at T. FROVING'S Music Store, 15, Hanway-street, Oxford-street, W. All orders must be accompanied by a post-office order or remittance to THOMAS PROWSE.

Harmonifone or Organ Accordion, three octaves, 23 10s.; with celestial stop, 23 15s.; with four stops, 23 10s. Extra for stand, 2s.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS for the Million, of every description, the best and cheapest in the world. All warranted, and carried free. Bann's supplied at wholesale prices. Music to suit any kind of band. Patterns, prices, and testimonials post-free. At J. MORRIS, Brass and Gunsmith, Huddersfield. Pianofortes and harmoniums by all the best makers.

BEADLE'S AMERICAN SIXPENNY LIBRARY.
EACH WORK COIN-LIKE-MONTHLY.
Being a series of Original Tales of Indian, Border, Backwoods, and Prairie Life, &c. &c. Interesting, exciting, and instructive. Forty-five numbers of this series have appeared, and the demand for them is such that all back numbers are constantly kept in print.
For sale by all Booksellers, or free by post for 6d. BEADLE and CO., 44, Paternoster-row, London.

PRINTING of every description promptly attended to, and estimates forwarded by J. JERRING, 313, Strand, London.

LONDON GENERAL ADVERTISING COMPANY.—Office, 35, Godfrey-street, Chelsea. Managing Director—Mr. J. WOOD. List of Stations forwarded on application. Continues per Week, Month, Quarter, or Year. The Best Stations in the Metropolis. Note the Address—35, Godfrey-street, Chelsea.

PALMER and SUTTON'S ONE GUINEA LEDGER, of good hand-made paper, and strongly bound in leather or rough sheep, set 15 inches by 10, 90 pages; day book 15 inches by 10, 90 pages, similar binding. Also PALMER and SUTTON, Wholesale Stationers and Printers, 24 and 26, Crutched-triars, Mark-lane, and 218, Tottenham-court-road.

EMPLOYMENT at your own Home; either sex can honourably earn 23 and 43 per week in any part of the kingdom. Apply for the packet, which is sent post-free everywhere, secure from observation, and punctually per return, to Mr. EVERETT MAY, 15, Tottenham-grove, Kingsland, London. N. enclosing with the application twenty penny postage stamps. Mr. May desires to inform all persons that they will find the contents of this invaluable packet to really open their eyes to plans of getting money, easily and honourably, such as were never before known in this country. Many of my correspondents in their letters say, I am receiving eight to twelve shillings a day; but others twelve to eight, and some earnings before rarely exceeded sixteen shillings a week. Again I can prove that in the West-end of London, Brighton, Birmingham, Hastings, Leamington, Liverpool, and other wealthy towns, ladies, as well as gentlemen, are receiving five, ten, and very often fifteen guineas per week. NOTICE.—Mr. May respectfully cautions the public against Trap advertisements offering Employment. An exposure of the fraud has recently been made public, and the absconding of the parties to avoid punishment has been the result.

SUMMER COOLING BEVERAGES.
HOW TO MAKE ALL THE BEST SUMMER BEVERAGES, CIDER, BRANDY, GIN, AND BRITISH WINES, DELICIOUS AND Cheap, of all kinds. Including the Penny French and American Ices, Ginger Beer, Lemonade, Nectar, Effervescent Fruit Drinks, Temperance Syrup, Cider (modern method), all sorts of British Wines, and Mineral Waters.

The above plans are warranted by a practical London Maker, and will clear Seven Shillings and Ninepence profit on every Eighteenpence outlay, in all towns and villages in the kingdom. Sent free by post to any address for twelve penny stamps. Direct, Fisher and Son, Publishers, Bloomfield-street, Kingsland, London, N.E. Punctually sent per return.

Notice.—Just added to this excellent Instruction Book the method to Brew Strong Ale in small quantities at 7d. per gallon. The production of Gin without Distillation, at 9d. per pint; and Brandy, equal to Cognac, at 18d. No license necessary.

FOR FAMILY ARMS or OREST, send name and county to CULLETON'S Heraldic Library. Plain sketch, 3s. 6d.; in Heraldic colour, 7s. 6d. Arms, crest, and motto, beautifully painted in rich colours, 12s. No charge for engraving die, with crest, motto, or address, if an order is given for a cream of paper and 500 envelopes to match, at 21s. All stamped free of charge. Coloured crests and monograms for albums, 1s. per foot. T. CULLETON, Seal Engraver, 25, Cranbourn-street, corner of St. Martin's-lane, W.C.

VISITING CARDS.—A Copper-plate engraved in any style, and 80 best cards printed for 3s. post-free. Wedding Cards—50 each for lady and gentleman. 10 embossed envelopes, with maiden name printed on the flap, 13s. 6d. post-free. T. CULLETON, Seal Engraver, 25, Cranbourn-street, corner of St. Martin's-lane, W.C.

D. LONSDALE AND CO.
OUTFITTING AND FAMILY DRAPERS,
29, 30, and 31, ALDGADE, E.
Close to Fenchurch-street Terminus.

SPRING SILKS FOR 1863.
From 21 9s. 6d. to 26 6s.
GRAND DE SUEZ, GRAND DE NAPLES, &c., &c.

SPRING DRESSES FOR 1863.
MORAIER, CHALLIER, ALFACAS, GREENADINE.
From 6s. 9d. to 40s.

SPRING SKIRTINGS FOR 1863.
ALL THE NEW PATTERNS AND COLOURS.
From 1s. 4d. to 1s. 10d.

SPRING SHAWLS FOR 1863.
FRENCH CACHMERE, DETOILES, &c.
From 12s. 9d. to 50s.

SPRING MANTLES FOR 1863.
FASHIONABLE STYLES AND MATERIALS.
From 6s. 9d. to 25s.

SPRING RIBBONS FOR 1863.
IN EVERY STYLE AND COLOUR. ALL WIDTHS TO MATCH.
Cut Lengths at Wholesale Prices.

D. LONSDALE AND CO.,
29, 30, and 31, ALDGADE, E.
Close to Fenchurch-street Terminus.

MUSLIN CURTAINS AND CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS.
Half Price.

NICHOLSON and AMOTT are now selling Four Thousand Pounds worth of the above, bought under peculiar circumstances, at a great reduction in price. 1,200 pairs Super Drawing-room Curtains, From 7s. 11d. to One Guinea the pair, worth double. 3,000 Cambric Handkerchiefs, 5s. 11d. the dozen, all linen, worth 10s. Samples to the Country, Free. NICHOLSON and AMOTT, 61 and 62, ST. PAUL'S-CHURCHYARD.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

E. MOSES and SON'S ESTABLISHMENT will be CLOSED on MONDAY the 25th inst., and RE-OPENED as usual on TUESDAY MORNING, the 26th inst., at seven o'clock.

E. MOSES and SON, Ready-made and Bespoke Tailors, Habit Makers, Woolen Drapers, Hatters, Hoisiers, Boot and Shoe Makers, and General Outfitters. London Houses: 154, 155, 156, 157, Minorities; 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, and 89, Aldgate. 308, 307, 306, New Oxford-street; 1, 2, 3, Hart-street. 137, 138, Tottenham-court-road; 283, Euston-road.

Country Establishments: Sheffield and Bradford, Yorkshire.

GENTLEMEN WHO DON'T RUN TAILORS' BILLS

WILL find the economy of Cash Payments by giving their orders to B. BENJAMIN, Merchant Tailor, 74, Regent-street, W.

The 47s Scotch Tweed and Angola Suits. The 14s and 16s. ditto Trousers. The Two Guinea Dress and Frock Coats. The Guinea Dress Trousers. The Half-Guinea Waistcoat.

N.B.—A Perfect Fit guaranteed.

KENSINGTON OVER-COATS, One Pound;

KENSINGTON CHEVROT SUITS, Two Guineas; KENSINGTON TROUSERS and VESTS, all One Guinea. Either of these three leading articles sent carriage free upon receipt of a Post-office order for the amount. Patterns and directions for self-measurement sent post-free upon application to A. LINES, Everybody's Tailor, corner of Holywell-lane, Shoreditch, N.E.; and at 82, Whitechapel-road.

BENNETT'S WATCHES, 65 and 64, Cheap—side, in gold and silver, in great variety, of every construction and price, from three to sixty guineas. Every watch skilfully examined, and its correct performance guaranteed. Free and safe per post. Money orders to JOHN BENNETT, Watch Manufacturer, 65 and 64, Chesham-street.

CLOCKS, ONE SHILLING.
The Everlasting, in 1s. 6d., 2s., 3s., 4s., 5s. Paiked 6d. extra. Wholesale, at PREECE and CO.'S Manufactory, 360 Oxford-street, W. Agents Wanted, stamps to reply. Night Lamp Clocks, 12s. 6d.

SUMS OF £50 to £500 to LEND to Tradesmen and Household on easy terms, at a day's notice. No bill of sale, sureties, or other security required. Every facility, without reference or loan-office routine. Apply to Mr. RICHARDS, 2, Adolphe-place, London-bridge (first floor). No preliminary fee or charge under any pretence. London District only.

IMMEDIATE CASH PRIVATELY ADVANCED.

TO Tradesmen and others, in sums of £20 to £500, repayable as agreed upon, on personal security, furniture, without removal, and deposit of deeds. Apply to Mr. MILLER, 18, Queen-street, City. Advances made to any amount on freehold and leasehold property, reversions, &c., at a moderate rate of interest.

THE INTEGRITY ASSURANCE SOCIETY.
Chief Office, 30, Wellington-street, Strand. Sums at death Weekly Allowance in Sickness, Special Assurances against accidental death or injury, &c. Rates of contributions as low as is consistent with safety, and suitable to all ages and classes. The present average increase of members is over 1,400 per month. Agents wanted in towns throughout the Kingdom.

WILLIAM TRAYNOR, secretary.

PICTURE FRAMES—PICTURE FRAMES.

MAPLE and Gold Frames for the Foresters' Emblems, 2s. 6d. each.—Neat Gilt Frames, 10in. by 8in., 1s. 10d.; 12in. by 10in., 1s. 6d.; 16in. by 12in., 2s. 6d. Gilt Mounting 5s. per dozen 6in. lengths.

W. JOVE, No. 12, Conduit-place, opposite the Great Western Hotel.

STEREOSCOPIC SLIDES, from Life, 3s. each; Academy Photographs, 21s. per dozen. Descriptive catalogue of a large assortment of choice, unique, and exotic Photographs, Slides, Prints, Facsimiles, &c., sent post-free for two stamps. Several volumes of scarce French works, by the Marquis de Lafayette, De France, De France, Paul de Kock, &c. Catalogue free for two stamps.

London: DELPHANQUE and CO., Booksellers and Photographers Kentish-town, N.W.

LENSES FOR CONSTRUCTING MICROSCOPES.—Complete set, showing Animals, with Instructions for using, post-free, fifty-four stamps. For Telescope showing Jupiter's Moons, forty-two stamps. Illustrated Catalogue, two stamps.

FREDERICK J. COX, Optician, 25, Skinner-street, London, E.C.

HALF-CROWN PORTRAITS ON PAPER.
—Album Portraits, 3 for 4s., 10s. per dozen. Photographs and Drawings carefully copied for Albums—W. HORCRAFT, Photographer, 419, Oxford-street, nearly opposite Hanway-street.

AGENTS WANTED in every City and Town in the United Kingdom, to sell GRAY'S PATENT CLOTHES WRINGER. Price, 17s. 6d. Liberal discount made to retailers, and exclusive agencies arranged for B. STWICK and CO., sole manufacturers, 67, Blackman-street, Borough, London, S.E.

NOTICE TO INVENTORS
OFFICE FOR PATENTS,
4, TRAFALGAR-SQUARE, CHANCERY-CROSS.

Price and instructions (gratis) as to the COST OF PATENTS for Great Britain or foreign countries. Advice and assistance in the drawing of or working inventions. Apply personally or by letter to Messrs. PRINCE, HAMMOND and PRINCE, Patent Office, 4, Trafalgar-square, Chancery-cross, W.C.

INVENTORS ASSISTED in Securing, Carrying Out, and Disposing of their Inventions—Apply to Messrs. B. BROWN and CO., British and Foreign Patent Office, 48, King William-street, London-bridge. A Pamphlet gratis, on Costs of Patents, may be had on application.

J. MAPLE and CO'S BEDSTEADS, in Wood
Iron, and Brass, fitted with furniture and bedding complete. Full-size Iron Bedsteads, 6s. 6d.
Entrance, 145, Tottenham-court-road.

DINING AND DRAWING ROOM FURNITURE.
The Eugene Easy Chair, price 25s.
The Prince of Wales Chair, price 35s.
The Vienna Easy Chair, price 30s.
The Paragon Couch, price 35 guineas.
The Prince of Wales Couch, price 35 guineas.
J. MAPLE and CO.,
145, 146, 147, Tottenham-court-road; 1 to 10 Tottenham-place.

FURNISH YOUR HOUSE with the best articles at DEANE'S Ironmongery and Furnishing Warehouse. Established A.D. 1768. A Priced Furnishing List free by post.—DEANE and CO., (opening to the Monument), London-bridge.

A BONUS OF FIVE PER CENT. FOR CASH. IMPORTANT TO WOOLLEN BUYERS.—JAMES PLATT and CO., 78, St. Martin's-lane, and 28, Cranbourn-street, W.C., return to cash buyers five per cent. on the value of 30s. Country orders honestly, carefully, and promptly executed. Parcels, value five pounds, sent free to any part of the kingdom. Patterns sent free.

HATS! HATS! HATS!—The best and cheapest in London are to be had at Davie's Noted Warehouse, 256, Strand, west side of St. Clement's Church. Excellent Paris Silk Hats for ordinary wear, 3s. 6d. and 4s. 6d. superior ditto for best wear, 5s. 6d. and 6s. 6d.

PERRING'S PATENT LIGHT VENTILATED HATS, 12s.; seconds, 10s. Every variety of tweed and felt hats and caps. 55, Strand, and 251, Regent-street.

NO. 49, CRAWFORD STREET, CORNER OF SEYMOUR PLACE, WALKER'S HALF GUINEA HATS are better than ever.

Felt Hats in every variety for shipping.

CITY HAT COMPANY, 109, 110, SHOE-LANE, NINE DOORS from FLEET-STREET.

HATS AT WHOLESALE PRICES. The three leading are 3s. 6d., 6s. 6d., and 9s. City Hat Company, 109 and 110, Shoe-lane.

CYMRU DROS BYTH. JONES and COMPANY, HAT WAREHOUSE, 73, LONG-ACRE, four doors from Drury-lane.

OUR EIGHT AND SIXPENNY HATS are better than ever.

THE HALF-GUINEA AND TWO VE AND SIXPENNY HATS are unequalled.

SKINNER'S CLOTHING, The Cheapest in London. 15, Aldgate High-street, City, and 55, High-street, Nottingham, W.

Noted for Juvenile Clothing.

BLACK GLASS SILKS, of PONSO'S Celebrated Make—warranted not to cut—14 inches wide—good quality, at 2s. 6d. Extra super ditto, at 3s. 14d. Patterns by post. PORTER and GREGSON, South London Drapery Warehouse, 17, 18, and 19, Beckford-row, Walworth.

"SANGSTERS' ALPACA" and SILK UMBRELLAS on Fox's Paragon Frames.

Upwards of Three Millions of "Sangster's Alpaca" Umbrellas, for which they have been awarded FOUR PRIZE MEDALS, have been made under their Patent. These Umbrellas should have Labels with the words, "Sangster's Alpaca." Goods of their own Manufacture having the word "Makers."

140, REGENT-STREET, 10, ROYAL EXCHANGE, 94, FLEET-STREET, 75, CHANCERY, Wholesale and Shipping Department. N.B.—Observe the Name.

THE BEST and only "PRIZE-MEDAL" CORN-FLOUR is "MAIZENA."

It was also reported by the Jury (Class 3, Sec. A) "EXCEEDINGLY EXCELLENT FOR FOOD."

The "Times" says—"It possesses the MOST SUTTERIOUS properties of the Indian Corn."—One trial will show its value. For sale everywhere at 8d. per lb.

"EXCELSIOR DOUBLE THREAD," SEWING and EMBROIDERING MACHINES with stands, &c., complete, from 25 6s., the best and simplest in the world.

WRIGHT and MANN, 172, Holborn-hill, E.C., and Gipping Works, Ipswich.

W. F. THOMAS & CO'S PATENT SEWING MACHINES—PRIZE MEDAL.—Illustrated Catalogue and specimens of the work of these celebrated machines (which in both sides alike) may be obtained at 86, Newgate-street, London.

THE STANDARD LOOK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES.—The cheapest Look Stitch Machine in the country. Price, only 25 10s. complete. E. C. FISHER & CO., 119, Chesham-street, E.C.

THE STANDARD SEWING MACHINE.—The simplest, cheapest, and most reliable yet offered. Price 25 6s. complete. E. C. FISHER & CO., 119, Chesham-street, E.C.

FAMILY SEWING MACHINES, From the celebrated manufactory of LADD, WEBSTER and CO., Boston, U.S.A., which for beauty and simplicity of construction are unequalled by any.—H. C. LEE & CO.

J. G. GREY and CO., 97, Chesham-street, E.C. Agents for the best PATENT ROSSLESS LOCK STITCH SEWING MACHINE, peculiarly adapted for all kinds of manufacturing and family sewing.

EASILY LEARNED AND MODERATE IN PRICE.

THE BOOT CLOSERS'S MACHINE. (WITH HOWE'S PATENT DRIVER). No. 2 £10 No. 10 £12

The work from this Machine is the MOST SOLID and the STITCH MORE BEAUTIFUL than produced by any other.

To be seen in operation at the WHOLESALE SEWING MACHINE WAREHOUSE, 34A, Brewer-street, Regent-street. P.S.—Samples of Work free on application.

FOR GUTTA PERCHA and INDIA RUBBER GOODS of every description, go to BENSON, 4, Tottenham-court-road, FOUR DOORS FROM OXFORD STREET. Garden Hose, half-inch, 3d. per foot. All goods 20 per cent. cheaper than any other house in the trade.

IF YOU WANT WARM AND COMFORTABLE FEET, PURCHASE R. and J. DICK'S GUTTA PERCHA BOOTS and SHOES.

Especially manufactured for winter wear. SIGN OF THE LIFE BUOY.

Ladies' Elastic Side and Side-laced Boots, 5s. 6d. and 7s. 6d. Gentlemen's Elastic Side Boots, 5s. to 11s. 123 High-street Whitechapel, and 175, Queen-street, Portico.

THE BEST REMEDY FOR INDIGESTION. NORTON'S CAMOMILE PILLS. Sold by all Medicine Vendors.

BACHELOR'S INSTANTANEOUS COLUMBIAN HAIR DYE.—The very best Dye to be had. Dyes Brown and Black. Each Case guaranteed to give satisfaction, or the money returned for any unused part by the Sole Wholesale Agents, R. HOVENDEN & SONS, London.

To be had of all Hairdressers, price 4s. 6d., 7s., and 14s. per Case.

TEETH (by Her Majesty's Letters Patent) of the best quality, and without pain, supplied by Messrs. Head, the old-established Dentists, 5, Holles-street, Cavendish-square, and 8, Broad-street-buildings, City. On pure gold plates, the upper or lower set, 25s.; on vulcanized India-rubber soft gums, from 2s. 6d. a tooth; a set, 23 10s.; stopping, 2s. 6d. Unless perfect satisfaction be given, no charge made. Attendance at 173, North-street, Brighton.

JOHN GOSNELL and CO.'S CHERRY TOOTH PASTE is greatly superior to any Tooth Powder gives the Teeth a pearl-like whiteness, protects the enamel from decay, and imparts a pleasing fragrance to the breath. Price 1s. 6d. per pot. Manufactory, 13, Three King-court, Lombard-street, London.

OLDRIDGE'S BALM OF COLUMBIA is the best and only remedy ever discovered for preserving, strengthening, beautifying, or restoring the Hair, Whiskers, or Moustaches, and preventing them turning grey—sold in bottles, 2s. 6d., 6s., and 12s. by C. and A. OLDRIDGE, 22, Wallingford-street, Strand, London, W.C., and all Chemists and Perfumers.

NEVER DESPAIR!—CAMERON'S BALM OF JAMAICA speedily and effectually produces WHISKY MONTEBATE, and Eysbroys; promptly checks grey hairs, or falling out. Sold in bottles, at 2s., 4s., 6s., and 12s. London Agents: Butler and Crisp, 4, Chesham-street; Sanger and Co., 150, Oxford-street; Inrie, 430, Strand; Sutton and Co., 10, Bow Church-yard. Sample bottles forwarded on receipt of stamps, from the Manufactory, 13, Tavistock-street, Covent-garden.

HAIR-BRUSHING SUCCESSFULLY ACCOMPLISHED BY MEANS OF MECHANICAL POWER.—T. C. WYATT has the honour to announce to the nobility, gentry, and public generally, that he has introduced the new improved and patented system of brushing hair by means of mechanical power, at his Hair-brushing, Dressing, and Hair Dyeing Saloon, 1, Conduit-street, Regent-street, W.

KINAHAN'S LL WHISKY & COGNAC BRANDY.—This celebrated OLD IRISH WHISKY rivals the finest French Brandy. It is pure, mild, mellow, delicious, and very healthy. Sold in bottles, 2s. 6d. at the retail houses in London; by the Agents in the provinces, Messrs. C. and A. OLDRIDGE, or wholesale at a Great Windmill-street, W. Observe the red seal, pink label, and cork, branded "Kinahan's LL Whisky."

FRENCH WINE BOTTLES, Soda-water Bottles, Confectionery Bottles, Drug, Dispensing and Castor Oil Bottles, Wine, Ale, and Porter Bottles. ALFRED and CALDER GLASS BOTTLE COMPANY, Castleford; Free Trade Wharf, Rotherham; and 61, King William-street, E.C. The Patent Stoppers of all kinds.

SHEPPARD'S Cheese, Butter, Bacon, and Ham in perfection. Danish hams, 74d.; New York, 8d.; Westphalia, 8d.; good Butter, 1s. per pound. Family Cheese from 6d. to 1s. in fine condition. Russian Ox-tongues, reduced 10s. 6d. per dozen. T. SHEPPARD, Provision Merchant, 89, Borough, S.E., near the London-bridge Railways.

BAGGS CHARCOAL BISCUITS from Pure Vegetable Carbon, giving speedy relief in cases of Indigestion, Acidity, Heartburn, Bile, &c. See report in "Lancet," Aug. 30, 1862. Sold in tins, 12s., 2s., 4s., and 6s. each, by J. L. BAGGS, Sole Manufacturer, 2, Wigmore-street. Also by Sanger, 150, Oxford-street; Stevens 112, Chesham-street; Hancock, 188, Fleet-street; Tasker, 21, Upper-street, Islington; Lidwell, 128, High-street, Notting-hill; and Lamborough, 115, Holborn-hill, and through all Chemists.

GENUINE FLOUR FOR FAMILY USE.
Whites, for Pastry, 9s. 6d. per bushel (48 lbs.)
Household (recommended) 9s. 0d. 40
Seconds, for Bread 8s. 6d. 60
Scotch Oatmeal, Wheat Meal, &c.
Delivered free. Terms, cash.

J. LEMMER and Co., Family Millers
181, Bishopsgate-street, and High-road, Tottenham.

STEAM BREAD BAKERY, 18, Westbourne-grove, Raywater.—NORRIS BROTHERS, are now prepared to supply families, either through their regular tradesmen, or, if preferred, direct from the bakery, with Best and Household BREAD, made entirely by machinery, from flour manufactured under their immediate superintendence, at their mills at Watford and Berkhampstead.

THE CONFECTIONERY BUSINESS.
Persons commencing this ready-money business will find advantage by selecting stock from FISHER'S Manufactory, 18, Newington-road, near the Victoria Station, of valuable confectionery to be found anywhere. Show-glasses (all sizes) Weights, Scales, Tin-boxes, for confectionery and biscuits, Salvers, Cake Covers, plate-glass Shelves, Counter Cases, and all utensils kept in stock, and supplied lower than any other house in London. To persons unacquainted with the business, many valuable hints will be given. Confectioners' shops fitted up with taste and economy. Cards to all parts daily.

PURE FLOUR.
W. and T. G. LITTLEBOY, Crowmarsh Mills, Wallingford, supply Families in all parts of London with their celebrated Flour direct from the Mills. One peck (14 lbs.) or upwards delivered carriage free; White for pastry and fancy bread, 9s. 6d. per bushel (48 lbs.); Household, for bread-making, 9s.; Seconds, 8s. 6d.; Wheatens, Meal for brown bread, 8s. 6d. Best Oatmeal, direct from Scotland. Every description of Corn at Market-lane prices. Terms, cash. London Depot, 282, Oxford-street, W.

FLOUR, FREE FROM ADULTERATION, To any part of London (not less than 14 lbs.). Carriage Free. Whites, for pastry, at per bushel, 9s. 6d.; 9s. 6d. Household, recommended for Bread-making, 9s.; seconds, 8s. 6d.; Meal for brown bread, 8s. 6d.